

SECOND BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

4.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS

OF THE

MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

(ORGANIZED 1866.)

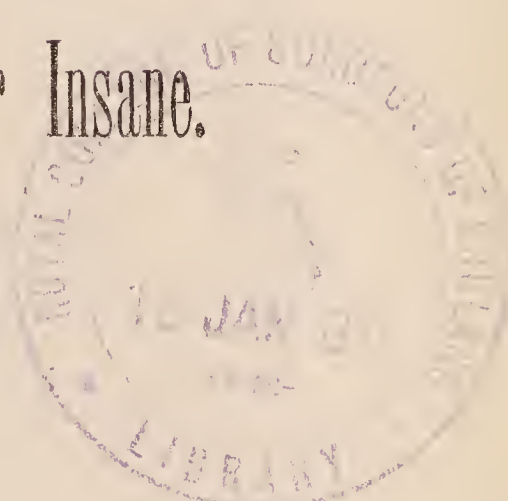
LOCATED AT ST. PETER.

AND

Second Minnesota Hospital For Insane.

(ORGANIZED 1877.)

LOCATED AT ROCHESTER.



TO THE

GOVERNOR OF MINNESOTA.

FOR THE FISCAL YEARS 1881-2.

MINNEAPOLIS:
JOHNSON, SMITH & HARRISON,
1883.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30318427>

MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

HON. BURR DEUEL, Winona, President.
HON. A. L. SACKETT, St. Peter, Secretary.
HON. WILLIAM SCHIMMEL, St. Peter, Treasurer.
HON. H. B. STRAIT, Shakopee.
HON. M. J. DANIELS, Rochester.
HON. JOHN F. MEAGHER, Mankato.
REV. J. O. CAVALLIN, Moorhead.

MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, St. Peter.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

CYRUS K. BARTLETT, M. D.,
Superintendent and Physician.
JOHN H. JAMES, M. D.
First Assistant Physician.
W. A. JONES, M. D.,
Second Assistant Physician.
GEORGE W. DRYER,
Steward.

SECOND MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, Rochester.

RESIDENT OFFICERS.

JACOB E. BOWERS, M. D.,
Superintendent and Physician.
WILLIAM A. VINCENT, M. D.,
First Assistant Physician.
REV. A. H. KERR,
Steward.



BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES OF THE MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

His Excellency, Governor L. F. Hubbard:

We have the honor herewith to present our biennial report as trustees of the Minnesota Hospitals for Insane, embracing a period of two years, and closing with November 30th, 1882.

We first give, in brief, the statistics of the number of patients in the two hospitals under our supervision, directing your attention, for fuller and more specific details, to the reports of the respective superintendents, Dr. C. K. Bartlett and Dr. J. E. Bowers.

FIRST HOSPITAL.

	Men	Women.	Total.
Number of patients Dec. 1st, 1880. . .—.....	271	341	612
Number committed during biennial period. . .	249	190	439
Total number under treatment during biennial period.....	520	531	1051
Number dischargedRecovered during biennial period.....	60	46	106
Number discharged—Improved during biennial period.....	36	60	96
Number discharged——Stationary during biennial period.	29	86	115
Number discharged—Died during biennial period.....	42	56	98
Daily average.....			570½
Number remaining Nov. 30, 1882.....	353	283	636
Number out but not discharged.....	12	7	19
Number actually in hospital Nov. 30, 1882...	341	276	617

SECOND HOSPITAL.

	Men,	Women.	Total.
Number in hospital Dec. 1st. 1880.....	113	....	113
Number admitted during biennial period....	69	146	215
Total under treatment—biennial period.....	182	146	328
Daily average—biennial period .....	....	....	194
Discharged and died—biennial period.....	69	32	101
Discharged, recovered—biennial period.....	20	12	32
Discharged, improved—biennial period.....	17	9	26
Discharged, unimproved—biennial period...	8	1	9
Discharged, died—biennial period.....	15	10	25
Number remaining Nov. 30, 1882....	113	114	227
Out but not discharged.....	9	....	9
Total connected with hospital.....	122	114	236

We present these tables in our report to direct the attention of members of the Legislature to the actual number under treatment in both hospitals during the two years, namely, 1,379, and the number now present, namely, 872, to show that the present capacity of both institutions is nearly, if not altogether, reached. The crowded condition of the First Hospital during this period is surely not to be taken as an index of what is safe or proper in a sanitary point of view.

The new east section of the Second Hospital will be open for the reception of male patients about February 1st, 1883, and will accommodate 150. We rejoice that we are able to report the occupancy of the north portion of the First Hospital, destroyed by fire two years ago. The delay in its completion, through no fault of the trustees, has been vexatious and subjected the officers and employes to many and great inconveniences. These are happily surmounted, and we congratulate them that, in their new and comparatively fire-proof quarters, they are so greatly relieved and can so much more satisfactorily take charge of these unfortunate wards of the State. The various improvements provided for by the last Legislature to make the entire structure more nearly fire-proof, with increased water supply and a system of hydrants, must meet with hearty public approval.

We regard the new east section of the Second Hospital a credit to the contractor, and a model as to cost and its substantial and fire-proof qualities. A section similar to this for women on the west side is of the first importance, and for which an appropriation is urgently asked.

We now come to the pressing and vital question that will

demand the thoughtful consideration and action of the Legislature soon to convene, viz :

FUTURE WANTS.

Provision must now be made for the yearly increase of patients. This increase is inevitable. We cannot ignore it, and the part of wisdom is timely to provide therefor. The new addition at Rochester, with a similar one on the west side for females (for which an appropriation is asked), will meet the demand for three years to come; then both hospitals will be completed, according to our plans, and both be filled also, according to the ratio of increase for the last eight years, being about seventy per year.

The question then arises, what next? A third separate hospital with its necessarily costly appointments, as to buildings, etc., or can some other provision be made? This has been a subject of frequent and earnest discussion by the board. The cottage system of which much has been said of late years, we decidedly regard as impracticable in this high latitude. We ask your careful perusal of the report of Dr. J. E. Bowers, in 1880, on the cottage system, and also to that of Dr. C. K. Bartlett, on the same subject, in his report now forwarded to you. As the result of our convictions we present the following as the best, the most feasible and the least costly, to meet the exigencies for a number of years to come. We respectfully ask its careful perusal.

The large appropriations that the trustees are compelled to call for from year to year, and which the legislature has generously granted, leads the thoughtful to inquire, if there is not some mode or style of structure suitable to the wants of a portion of the insane, in which they could be properly cared for and fill all the requirements of this noble and humane charity, and at a much less cost than the buildings now in general use in this country for the care of the insane.

We believe that in hospitals filled as ours are from all classes and grades of insane, one-third of the patients can be properly cared for and satisfy the demands of the most advanced humanitarians, in structures that will be safe, healthy and comfortable, at a cost not to exceed \$200 per patient, while our present buildings cannot be duplicated at a less cost than from \$600 to \$1,000 per patient.

The building we would recommend for this purpose would be a two story one, divided into large rooms capable of accommodating *fifty* patients, each with dining rooms attached, the lower rooms to be used for day rooms and the upper for dormitories. These rooms

well lighted and of suitable size we consider as good for the class of patients that could be safely kept in them, and in some respects more cheerful than the halls in the present hospitals.

To use buildings of this class it would be necessary in order to make the plan effective, to build in connection with the hospitals already established, by which there would not only be a great saving in construction of buildings, but also in the cost of maintenance, as can easily be seen by comparison of tables of cost per capita in our own institutions as well as those of other states ; the greater the number of patients the less the cost per capita.

The patients that could be safely quartered in such buildings are those classed as chronic, and as they are the producing or laboring class it is a strong argument to keep them with the present institutions, since to remove them would necessarily increase the cost of maintenance of the others. Asylums for the acute alone require one employe to every seven or eight patients, while in ours as at present classed, only one in fifteen is requisite. The increased number of employes to care for two or three hundred more patients in connection with our present hospitals would all be of the cheaper class (except another assistant physician). The superintendent, steward, chief engineer, farmer, butcher, baker, etc., could easily extend their field of labors so as to care for this extra household.

Again, were this plan adopted, the transfers from one building to the other could be easily made without expense. Should any of the chronics become sick, noisy, violent or dangerous they could at once be removed to the main hospital, where better facilities are provided for their care. The heating and lighting of such structures may also be done by suitable pipe connections, if placed sufficiently near to present buildings, thus saving a large item of expense.

The advantages of this plan are so many and the objections so few that we have included in the appropriations asked for, \$25,000 to be expended in 1883 on the hospital farm at St. Peter after the plan above outlined.

Only three plans suggest themselves. *First*, a *third* distinct hospital above referred to. *Second*, returning chronic patients to their respective counties. This has been tried several times and is a decided failure, as even in the older and best provided county poor houses it is found impracticable to take care of them, and soon they are re-committed. The *third* is the one we confidently believe to be the best and cheapest. To this we ask special consideration as above presented.

MORE FARMING LAND NEEDED.

It is fully demonstrated by the reports of products raised during the past year that more acres are needed by both institutions. We think the time has come that the State should own all the land cultivated rather than rent a part. The experiment of cultivating more acres than owned by each hospital is a decided success. The 35 acres rented at Rochester has yielded above the cost, allowing \$110 for use of team, in corn, hay and vegetables at the market rates \$459.85. The 150 acres of tillable land rented at St. Peter has also yielded above the cost in products for the house, and for stock over \$2,000 (see steward's report.) Beyond all question, outdoor work on a farm is best adapted for the patients and more promotive of beneficial sanitary results than any other form of labor. Hence we ask for an appropriation to purchase more land for each of the hospitals.

We now present a carefully prepared estimate of appropriations needed for the ensuing two years. The reports of the Superintendents give in fuller detail the reasons therefor:

APPROPRIATIONS FOR HOSPITAL AT ST. PETER.

Current expense for 1883, for 675 patients at \$3.75 per week	\$131,625
Current expense for 1884, for 725 patients at \$3.75 per week	141,375
	<hr/>
	\$273,000
For new heating of south wing, including unexpended appropriation of north wing....	10,000
For purchase of land....	8,400
For detached ward....	25,000
For improving center building and making basement fire proof....	3,000
For new fire proof laundry.....	5,000
	<hr/>
	\$51,400

FOR HOSPITAL AT ROCHESTER.

Current Expense.

For 1883—for 300 patients at \$4.00 per week.....	\$ 62,400
For 1884—for 350 patients at \$4.00 per week.....	72,800

IMPROVEMENTS.

For fitting up bakery and repairs in basement of rear centre connection	3,000
For coal house, ice house, area wall and flagging	6,000
For lighting Hospital	5,000
For additional reservoir capacity and extending hydrant system...	5,000
For carpenter and other work shops.	1,000
For fire proof vault.....	1,000
For purchase of additional land	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$31,000

The above to be available in 1883.

For new west wing, connecting tunnel, drainage, etc	65,000
For heating and plumbing the above.....	10,000
For furnishing the same.....	8,000
	<hr/>
	\$83,000

To be available in 1884.

In the reports of the Stewards will be found statements of all receipts and expenditures under their respective heads; also the itemized products of the land cultivated; results of the sewing departments, etc.

Frankly and briefly as practicable we thus present the wants of both hospitals under our care and respectfully ask a candid consideration of all our statements. We commend both institutions to the confidence of our public men, and to the generous sympathy of all interested in the welfare of this unfortunate class.

In closing we note with regret the resignation of the Hon. L. Fletcher, a member of the Board of Trustees. His long service, great business capacity and clear judgment on matters pertaining to the interests of the hospital, will be missed in our councils.

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. STRAIT,
BURR DEUEL,
J. A. CAVALLIN,
M. J. DANIELS,
A. L. SACKETT,
JOHN F. MEAGHER,
WM. SCHIMMEL,
Trustees.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—Your building committee, for the hospital at St. Peter, beg leave to present the following report of their action, under your instructions, for the past two years.

At the beginning of the period, in December, 1880, the north wing, or male department of the hospital, had been recently destroyed by fire, leaving only the external walls standing and a portion of the section walls, and all in a more damaged condition than appearances at that time indicated. Estimates of the cost of rebuilding and repairs were made under the advice of expert engineers and builders, and on this basis of judgment an appropriation of \$90,000 was asked of the Legislature and granted, to rebuild in a fire-proof manner, according to plans and specifications of H. E. Horton, architect, of Rochester. Bids for doing the work and finding all materials were asked for by advertisement according to statute law, but no bid being received for a less sum than the amount of the appropriation, and as your Board did not deem it prudent to exceed the appropriation by contract, certain modifications were made in the plans, reducing the cost, so that the bid of Messrs. Bohn & Wilce, of Winona, for \$89,000, was accepted, and the work was commenced in April, 1881. In June following the outside walls, to some extent, were found unsafe, a portion having been thrown down by a storm, and more was ordered down by the superintendent of construction as a measure of security. To meet this additional expense not at first contemplated and some other necessary costs, an appropriation of \$15,000 was made by the Legislature in extra session.

The work of rebuilding was prosecuted through the season of 1881 under many difficulties. Frequent rains, a scarcity of laborers, skilled mechanics and materials, caused much delay, and the winter of 1882 approached with a portion only of the wing under

roof and slated. On the opening of spring, work recommenced and the building is now substantially completed and ready for occupancy. The new walls have been laid in cement, and the iron joists and brick arches make the building essentially fire-proof. Some alterations in the interior have made the halls more cheerful in appearance, and the arrangements more convenient than before. We hope the Board will find the work in all respects equal to their intentions and expectations.

In the fall of 1881, anticipating that no part of the new wing would be ready for patients until another year, and the demand for the admission of patients being urgent your committee caused a temporary frame building to be erected near the permanent hospital for the accommodation of male patients. This was opened the last of November for use, and has furnished quarters for seventy-five persons in comparative comfort. It is lighted and warmed by gas and steam taken from the main supply.

In January, 1882, a frame building that had been built and occupied as a temporary hospital in town was destroyed by fire; no patient was lost or injured, and a considerable portion of the furniture was saved. To meet the immediate necessity for accommodations, a private dwelling was rented in the neighborhood, and a small frame building purchased and moved on the premises. In these two buildings forty patients have been provided for until the present time. The rented house is now abandoned and the other will be occupied for the present in connection with the other buildings for hospital use.

The frame building for a piggery, authorized by your Board, has been completed. It is 105 feet long, 20 feet wide, 14 feet high in front and 8 feet in rear. It has a room with two boilers for warming food, and there is also some space for straw and grain storage.

A brick ash and kitchen offal house has been erected, also a corn crib. This includes all the building for the past two years.

Repairs have been made under our direction as follows: The attic of the south wing has been improved and protected from fire originating in any room or hall below, by connecting each ventilating flue, which opened in the attic chamber, by an iron pipe to iron ventilators through and above the ridge of the roof, in no place allowing the pipes to come in contact with any wood. This is not only a means of safety from accidental fire, but an advantage to the ventilation of all the rooms and halls, as now no foul air, as formerly, can by counter currents of wind be returned to the building from the attic.

Iron joists for the basement floors of the south wing have been purchased, also the brick for the arches; but on account of the constant use of the rooms for patients the alterations cannot be made until another season. Brick arches with iron joists have been put in over both ovens, and in drying room of laundry, and much wood work about the kitchen and engine room has been removed and replaced with stone and plastering of cement. The dumb waiters of the south wing in basement, have been built of brick with iron doors, and iron doors have also been put in all the openings into heating corridors.

WATER WORKS.

The appropriation for a new system of water supply for fire protection has been expended for that purpose, and we have now a second reservoir, separate from the one used for ordinary domestic purposes, holding 125,000 gallons, and located on the bluff, 165 feet above the ground floor of the hospital, from which four or more streams of water can be thrown, by gravity, over any portion of the buildings at the same time. We have also at the supply reservoir, a brick boiler house and a 60 H. P. Firmenich boiler, and a Worthington Duplex steam pump capable of throwing 450 gallons of water per minute; this is connected with the reservoir on the bluff, at a distance of 2,900 feet, by an eight inch cast iron pipe, and a pipe of the same size extends the whole length of the building, 830 feet, to which are attached 14 double hydrants standing 50 feet outside the walls. The works are so arranged that the reservoir can be used alone, or with the pump, and the pump can also be used separately from the reservoir; and the two systems of supply are so connected that in case of accident to either the other can be used alone. The works were put in by Geo. C. Morgan & Co., of Chicago, Ill., by contract. Morgan & Co. furnishing the plans and all the material for the sum of \$14,888.75.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. K. BARTLETT, Chairman.
WM. SCHIMMEL,
A. L. SACKETT,
JOHN F. MEAGHER.

Committee.

REPORT OF BUILDING COMMITTEE.

(*Second Minnesota Hospital.*)

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN—Your committee beg leave to submit the following report for the biennial period :

Pursuant to your instructions at the annual meeting of your Board in December, 1880, your committee proceeded to attend to the furnishing and putting in the heating apparatus of the building for women. A contract was made with E. F. Osborne, of St. Paul, to put in all necessary apparatus, the hospital to pay him the actual cost of material and labor with ten per cent added for his risk and skill. The amount paid him in full for this risk was \$4,563.25.

The furnishing was done by your committtee selecting samples, and awarding contracts to the lowest bidder. The \$5,000 appropriated for this purpose was all needed to make the house comfortable.

The building committee in accordance with your instructions entered into contract with Horace E. Horton, architect, to furnish all drawings, specifications and supervision for all the building operations for the years 1881 and 1882, which he agreed to do for the sum of \$1,200.

We were also directed to attend to the construction of the new engine house and chimney. Plans and specifications were prepared by the architect, and approved by your committtee. Bids were invited, and Granville Woodworth, of Rochester, being the lowest bidder, the contract was awarded to him. For the engine house

\$4,727, and for the smoke stack or chimney \$1,970. Your board made contracts with George C. Morgan & Co. to put into the new engine house three 100 horse-power boilers of the Firmenich pattern, and also to construct the water works on a plan submitted by him and accepted by you. These works were put in under the observation and supervision of your committee; but the acceptance and final settlement were made by the full board, and you already know the amounts expended on these two contracts.

The \$3,000 appropriated for the fitting up and furnishing of the new general kitchen in the basement of the rear center could not be utilized until after the engine and laundry machinery was moved out. But since we moved into the new laundry in September, we have been getting the room ready, and the new ranges, coffee and tea urns, and other steaming apparatus is all on hand ready to be placed.

The chapel has been much improved and enlarged by the removal of a useless partition. The walls and ceilings have been tastefully kalsomined, and it now makes a cheerful and attractive assembly room.

Owing to other building operations that have been in progress the rain water cistern could not well be located, and the amount appropriated for that purpose still remains unexpended.

An appropriation of \$5,000 for a new laundry was granted by the special session of the Legislature, and your committee were instructed to have erected such a laundry building as in the judgment of the Superintendent would be required by the Institution. The general plan was indicated by the Superintendent, and detailed drawings were prepared by the architect. The contract was let to Granville Woodworth for the actual sum appropriated, and the building was completed ready for occupancy by September 1st. It is a fire-proof structure, 48x74 feet, and one story high, built of brick, with brick partitions, and instead of plastering, the brick walls are painted. The roof is flat and covered with tin. The floor of the wash room is made of Portland cement, while in the other rooms a single wood floor is laid on a bed of cement grouting.

Your committee also purchased for the use of the Hospital a four-ton Howe Scales. With your permission also a telephone connection has been made with the city telegraph office, which gives to the institution direct connection with the depot, the principal hotel, and some of the principal business houses in the city.

We come now to the new east extension, but as the contract for its construction was made with Mr. Granville Woodworth by

your honorable board, and was signed by its officers, the only duty delegated to your committee was to watch the construction of the building and to see that the plans and specifications were faithfully carried out by the contractor. In accordance with our agreement with Mr. Horace E. Horton, architect, he gave the work his almost daily attention and supervision. Several insignificant variations from the original plans were desired by the building committee and were referred to the architect as referee, and were so adjusted as to leave no room for extras, which is certainly remarkable in so large a contract.

But after considerable progress had been made it was found impracticable to carry the food car and steam and water mains through the narrow connection, and with your consent we proceeded to have constructed an underground tunnel to connect the basement of the new building with the kitchen and engine room. This tunnel, 150 feet long, 7 feet high and 5 feet wide, including a square room at the west end as a car depot was completed by Mr. Woodworth for the sum of \$765.

The condition of the new building and the reasons why the work has been temporarily suspended are so minutely set forth in the Superintendent's Report that further explanation is unnecessary. Very respectfully submitted,

J. E. BOWERS, Chairman,
BURR DEUEL,
M. J. DANIELS,
J. O. CAVALLIN,

ROCHESTER, Dec. 1st, 1882.

Committee.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

WILLIAM SCHIMMEL, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH STATE
TREASURER.

FIRST HOSPITAL—CURRENT EXPENSE FUND.

1880.				1881.			
Dec.	Cash on hand....	\$	9 57	Feb.	Paid Current expenses...	\$	11,313 51
1881.				April	"	"	23,190 77
Jan.	Cash Dr. to State Treas...		3,213 60	May	"	"	8,802 34
"	"	"	8,515 49	June	"	"	5,377 79
March	"	"	8,125 79	July	"	"	8,825 55
"	"	"	15,264 38	Aug.	"	"	5,581 37
April	"	"	8,177 79	Sept.	"	"	6,602 75
May	"	"	5,395 29	"	"	"	10,059 04
June	"	"	8,841 06	Nov.	"	"	8,055 23
July	"	"	5,678 08	Dec.	"	"	7,560 62
Aug.	"	"	6,728 23	"	"	"	10,069 27
Sept.	"	"	9,732 06				
Oct.	"	"	8,379 38				\$105,438 24
Nov.	"	"	7,445 96				
Dec.	"	"	2,728 37				
Dec.	"	"	7,203 19				
			\$105,438 24				

1882.				1882			
Jan.	Cash Dr. to State Treas..	\$	6,028 79	Feb.	Paid current expenses...	\$	5,672 61
"	"	"	7,355 24	March	"	"	18,767 49
Feb.	"	"	11,344 42	"	"	"	14,752 40
March	"	"	14,497 45	May	"	"	7,961 75
April	"	"	8 030 35	"	"	"	6,777 84
May	"	"	6,675 84	July	"	"	8,936 29
June	"	"	8,950 81	Sept.	"	"	6,419 50
July	"	"	7,222 66	"	"	"	7,867 49
Aug.	"	"	7,221 81	Oct.	"	"	10,011 96
Sept.	"	"	10,007 96	Nov.	"	"	7,714 84
Oct.	"	"	7,592 16	"	"	"	9,600 03
Nov.	"	"	9,564 43	Dec.	"	"	8,678 57
"	"	"	3,567 23				
Dec.	"	"	5,101 62				\$113,160 77
			\$113,160 77				

BUILDING FUND.—A. REBUILDING NORTH WING.

1881.					1882.	
April	Cash	Dr.	to State Treas.	\$ 2,000 00	June	Paid building expenses.. \$ 58,184 05
July	"	"	" " ..	5,000 00	Nov.	" " " .. 27,459 20
Sept	"	"	" " ..	20,600 00		
Nov.	"	"	" " ..	10,000 00		\$ 85,643 25
Dec.	"	"	" " ..	10,000 00	Balance.....	3,356 75
1882.						
June	"	"	" " ..	20,000 00		\$ 89,000 00
Sept.	"	"	" " ..	20,000 00		
Nov.	"	"	" " ..	2,000 00		
				\$ 89,000 00		

BIENNIAL REPORT

B. FURNISHING NORTH WING.

1881. July Cash Dr. to State Treas..\$ 2,000 00 1882. March “ “ “ “ ... 5,000 00 Nov. “ “ “ “ ... 2,000 00 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto;"/> <div style="text-align: right;">\$ 9,000 00</div>		1882. June Paid building expenses..\$ 4,199 28 Nov. “ “ .. 4,546 55 <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto;"/> <div style="text-align: right;">\$ 8,745 83</div> <div style="text-align: right; padding-top: 10px;">Balance..... 254 17</div> <hr style="width: 100px; margin-left: auto;"/> <div style="text-align: right;">\$ 9,000 00</div>
---	--	---

C.—HEATING, PLUMBING.

1881.						1882.				
June.	Cash	Dr.	to State	Treas...	\$2,000 00	June.	Paid Building	Expenses...	\$9,926 11	
Sept.	"	"	"	" ...	7,000 00	Nov.	"	" " " ...	4,081 32	
1882.										
March.	"	"	"	" ..	5,000 00				\$14,007 43	
Nov.	"	"	"	" ...	2,000 00		Balance		1,992 57	
					\$16,000 00				16,000 00	

D.—REPAIRS IN CENTER BUILDING.

<p>1881. April. Cash Dr. to State Treas... \$3,000 00 1882. March. " " " " ... 2,000 00</p> <hr/> <div style="text-align: right;">\$5,000 00</div>	||	<p>1882. June. Paid Building Expenses... \$3,569 40 Nov. " " " " ... 495 35</p> <hr/> <div style="text-align: right;">\$4,064 75</div> <div style="text-align: right;">Balance 935 25</div> <hr/> <div style="text-align: right;">\$5,000 00</div>
--	--	---

E.—WATER SUPPLY.

1881. Nov. Cash Dr. to State Treas...\$10,000 00 Nov. " " " " "... 5,000 00 <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"><u>\$15,000 00</u></div>	1882. June. Paid Building Expenses...\$14,400 00 Nov. " " " " "... 600 00 <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"><u>\$15,000 00</u></div>
---	--

F.—REMODELING BASEMENT.

<p>1882.</p> <p>Mar. Cash Dr. to State Treas... \$5,000 00</p> <p>Nov. " " " " ... 2,000 00</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">\$7,000 00</p>	|	<p>1882.</p> <p>June. Paid Building Expenses... \$2,397 44</p> <p>Nov. " " " ... 3,864 48</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">\$6,261 92</p> <p>Balace..... 738 08</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: right;">\$7,000 00</p>
--	--	--

BUILDING FUND.

1881.					1882.				
Jan.	Cash Dr. to State Treas.....	\$	476	24	Jan.	Paid Building Expenses.....	\$	476	24
Jan.	"	"	3,500	00	April	"	"	4,478	00
Mar.	"	"	1,897	75	April	"	"	2,000	00
Mar.	"	"	4,478	00	May	"	"	9,110	25
Mar.	"	"	2,000	00	May	"	"	522	00
Mar.	"	"	2,800	00	July	"	"	2,100	00
April	"	"	1,400	00	Nov.	"	"	10,596	70
May	"	"	522	00					
June	"	"	2,100	00				\$29,283	19
Aug.	"	"	1,478	75					
Aug.	"	"	2,100	00					
Sept.	"	"	821	70					
Oct.	"	"	2,000	00					
Oct.	"	"	1,000	00					
Oct.	"	"	202	25					
Nov.	"	"	1,699	15					
Nov.	"	"	3,000	00					
				\$31,476	24	Balance.....		2,193	05
									\$31,476
									24
1881.									
Dec.	To Balance.....	\$2,193	05		June, Pa d	ding Expenses....	\$21,775	56	
Dec.	Cash Dr. to State Treas....	5,000	00		July	"	11,063	76	
1882.					Aug.	"	8,736	65	
Feb.	"	"	2,000	00	Sept.	"	8,338	96	
May	"	"	6,312	15	Oct.	"	8,665	16	
June	"	"	5,678	55	Nov.	"	8,786	51	
June	"	"	1,000	00					
June	"	"	1,000	00				\$67,366	60
July	"	"	10,880	10					
Aug.	"	"	8,605	35					
Sept.	"	"	7,102	80					
Sept.	"	"	1,219	00					
Sept.	"	"	1,500	00					
Oct.	"	"	6,865	65					
Nov.	"	"	1,500	00					
Nov.	"	"	2,500	00					
Nov.	"	"	4,383	00					
				\$67,739	65	Balance.....		373	05
									\$67,739
									65

ST. PETER, December 20, 1882.

WM. SCHIMMEL, Treasurer.

STEWARD'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Minnesota Hospitals for Insane:

GENTLEMEN: Herewith is respectfully submitted a report of the steward's department for the biennial period ending November 30, 1882, embracing a statement of the receipts and disbursements of the several legislative appropriations, to wit:

"Rebuilding north wing of hospital."

"Furnishing north wing of hospital."

"Heating, plumbing and gas fitting north wing of hospital."

"Repairs in center building and south wing of hospital."

"Water supply, outside protection from fire, pipes, hydrants and hose."

"Remodeling basement of south wing on fire proof plan and also the center building."

(Vide chap. 170, General Laws, 1881), and current expenses for the fiscal years 1881 and 1882. (Vide chap. 166, General Laws, 1881.)

In the statement of current expenditures is included December disbursements for November expenses, in conformity with provisions of chap. 166, sec. 3, 4 and 5, G. L., 1881.

HEATING, PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING—NORTH WING OF HOSPITAL.

G. W. DRYER, STEWARD, IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM SCHIMMEL, TREASURER, MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

1881.		
July 25, To Cash.....	\$2,000	00
Sept. 19, " "	7,000	00
1882.		
Mar. 10, To Cash.....	5,000	00
Nov. 30, " "	2,000	00

\$16,000 00

1882.		
Nov. 30, To balance	1,992	57

1882.		
Nov. 30, By disbursements as per vouchers C No. 1 to C No. 62, inclusive, from May 6, 1881, to Nov. 30, 1882, inclusive, classified, as follows:		
Steam and gas fitting and plumbing supplies, per contract.....	\$9,746	92
Radiators, pipe hangers and supports.....	869	99
Radiator bolts.....	32	00
Registers, per contract..	1,523	24
Labor, steam, and gas fitting and plumbing..	935	44
Labor, mason work.....	45	13
Labor, carpenter work..	38	75
Account architect's salary	500	00
Foundry and machine work	74	95
Steam fitters' tools.....	13	95
Lubricating oil.....	41	03
Sheet iron radiator protectors	66	52
Gas lamps and posts....	44	80
Freights and drayage...	56	00
Japan.....	15	90
To bal. (cash on hand)..	1,992	57

\$16,000 00

REPAIRS IN CENTER BUILDING AND SOUTH WING OF HOSPITAL.

G. W. DRYER, STEWARD, IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM SCHIMMEL, TREASURER, MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

1881.		
April 16, To Cash.....	\$ 3,000	00
1882.		
Mar. 10, To Cash.....	2,000	00

\$5,000 00

1882.		
Nov. 30, To balance	\$935	25

1882.		
Nov. 30, By disbursements, as per vouchers D No. 1 to D No. 84, inclusive, from March 12, 1881, to Nov. 30, 1882, inclusive, classified as follows:		
Paints, glass and painting, including freights..	\$837	34
Cement and lime.....	267	93
Stone.....	276	30
Brick.....	348	55
Mason work and brick-laying.....	1,017	39
Lumber.....	501	50
Carpenter work.....	417	50
Iron doors	151	45
Hardware.....	58	93
Registers.....	44	72
Ash chutes.....	59	60
Repairs to spouting.....	18	11
Tools.....	65	43
To bal. (cash on hand)..	935	25

\$5,000 00

WATER SUPPLY, OUTSIDE PROTECTION FROM FIRE, PIPES, HYDRANTS AND HOSE.

G. W. DRYER, STEWARD, IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM SCHIMMEL, TREASURER MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

1881.		1882.	
Nov. 2. To Cash	\$10,000 00	Aug. 9. By disbursements as per	
Nov. 19. " "	5,000 00	vouchers E No. 1 to E	
		No. 3 inclusive, from	
		January 14, 1882, to Aug.	
		9, 1882, inclusive, classi-	
		fied as follows:	
		Account contract for	
		water system.	\$14,888 75
		Extra fittings for water	
		system.	111 25
	<u>\$15,000 00</u>		<u>\$15,000 00</u>

REMODELING BASEMENT ON FIREPROOF PLAN, AND ALSO THE CENTER BUILDING.

G. W. DRYER, STEWARD, IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM SCHIMMEL, TREASURER MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

1882.		1882.	
Mar. 10. To Cash	\$5,000 00	Nov. 30. By disbursements as per	
Nov. 30. " "	2,000 00	vouchers F No. 1 to F	
		No. 77 inclusive, from	
		Jan. 13, 1882, to Nov. 30,	
		1882, inclusive, classi-	
		fied as follows:	
		Brick	\$746 49
		Lime	195 19
		Cement	381 15
		Stone	218 32
		Mason work, and brick-	
		laying	853 01
		Stone cutting	259 12
		Lumber and doors	72 27
		Hardware	22 49
		Carpenter work	56 00
		Iron beams and plates..	1,331 66
		Flue connections in attic	
		per contract	1,400 00
		Flooring tile	46 60
		Repairs to heating appa-	
		ratus	300 00
		Sheet iron radiator pro-	
		tectors	128 72
		Freights	250 90
		To bal. (cash on hand)..	738 08
	<u>\$7,000 00</u>		<u>\$7,000 00</u>
1882.			
Nov. 30, To balance	738 08		

CURRENT EXPENSES.

G. W. DRYER, STEWARD, IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM SCHIMMEL, TREASURER MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

[illegible]

Daily average number of patients treated (1881).....	538 32-73
Average annual cost per patient.....	\$195 82
Average weekly cost per patient.....	3 76

(In the foregoing schedule are expenditures that might be classed as extraordinary, necessitated by the burning of the north wing of main hospital and paid from the current expense fund, as no specific provision was available at the date of payment. Notable among them are repairs immediately after the fire, clothing and bedding to replace that burned, fire apparatus and service, transportation and board of patients, temporary frame building in rear of burned wing and other items aggregating more than \$7,000, which, if deducted from the current expense proper, would reduce the per capita weekly cost of maintenance to \$3.60.)

CURRENT EXPENSES.

G. W. DRYER, STEWARD, IN ACCOUNT WITH WILLIAM SCHIMMEL, TREASURER MINNESOTA HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.

1882.			1882.		
Jan. 13,	To Cash.....	\$ 6,028 79	By di-bursements for expenses of fiscal year 1882 as per vouchers No. 11,753 to No. 12,935 inclusive, from Jan. 13, 1882, to Dec. 14, 1882, inclusive, classified as follows :		
Feb. 1,	"	7,355 24	Additions, alterations, and repairs	\$ 5,130 48	
Feb. 17,	"	11,344 42	Attendants, assistants, and labor.....	21,559 78	
Mar. 10,	"	14,497 45	Books, stationery, and printing	225 12	
April 8,	"	8,030 35	Chapel, religious services in.....	255 00	
May 8,	"	6,675 84	Clothing	8,409 73	
June 10,	"	8,950 81	Farm, barn, garden and grounds, as follows :		
July 13,	"	7,222 66	Labor	\$2,544 30	
Aug. 14,	"	7,221 81	Stock	582 00	
Sept. 19,	"	10,007 96	Vehicles, implements, and repairs to same.	399 09	
Oct. 9,	"	7,592 16	Horse and ox shoeing...	142 83	
Nov. 14,	"	9,564 43	Trees and shrubs.....	12 15	
Dec. 4,	" Stew'ds Rec'ts	3,567 23	Harness, robes, blankets, &c., and repairs to same	180 06	
Dec. 9,	"	5,101 62	Seeds	175 80	
			Feed, including pasturage.....	372 16	
			Fencing	48 95	
			Grain storage.....	17 10	
			Threshing	79 45	
			Miscellaneous.....	25 50	4,579 39
			Freights and expressage		1,004 14
			Fuel and heating :		
			Wood, hard, 1,349½ cords	4,433 28	
			Wood, soft, 2,215¼ cords	4,709 43	
			Coal, anthracite, 18 1-25 tons	186 51	
			Coal, bituminous, 725½ tons	6,047 72	
			Charcoal.....	55 34	
			Engineer's tools	113 65	
			Steam pump and repairs to pumps.....	468 10	
			Steam boiler repairs ...	211 68	
			Steam fitting and plumbing supplies.....	364 93	
			Steam pipe covering....	175 20	
			Automatic draft regulator.....	100 00	
			Belting, lacing, packing and waste	72 77	
			Lubricating oil.....	115 78	
			Stoves and furnaces and repairs.....	163 14	
			Saws, axes and coal barrows	43 65	17,231 18
			Furniture.....		1,634 58
			Gas		1,233 45
			Library and amusements		152 57
			Lights other than gas and oil lamps.....		106 52
			Medicines and medical supplies		806 08
			Miscellaneous expenses.		833 64
			Officers' salaries....		6,987 50
			Patients' miscellaneous expenses....		745 99
			Provisions and household supplies.....		41,101 88
			Rent		886 50
			Steward's petty exp'ses.		247 24
\$113,160 77			\$113,160 77		

Daily average number patients treated (1882).....	570 147-365
Average annual cost per patient.....	\$198.38
Average weekly cost per patient.....	\$3.81 5-7

The classification of current expenses is substantially the same as in preceding years.

The item "Additions, Alterations and Repairs," includes all ordinary repairs to buildings, extra repairs in part, and construction of frame temporary building (1881) with capacity for accommodating eighty patients.

"Attendants, Assistants and Labor," includes wages of steward's clerk, engineer, supervisors, firemen, cooks, bakers, butchers, night watches, seamstresses, laundresses and attendants.

"Furniture" includes not only that necessary to replace that worn out or destroyed, but (in the account of 1881) beds and bedding and household utensils destroyed by fire.

"Miscellaneous Expenses" comprise, traveling expenses of trustees and other officers, additional apparatus for protection from fire, telegrams and such other items as cannot be otherwise classified.

"Patients' Miscellaneous Expenses" include undertakers' charges, cash furnished destitute patients to defray traveling expenses to their homes, and cost of returning elopers.

"Rent" is for tillable and pasture land, town lots used for hospital purposes and buildings for accommodation of patients during rebuilding of north wing.

"Steward's Petty Expenses" are for drayage and small purchases not exceeding five dollars in amount.

FARM.

The returns from the farm and garden (about 265 acres in part rented, under cultivation) are in excess of all former years, and the supply of fresh vegetables has been abundant to meet the needs of the household, (averaging about 650,) while the benefits accruing to the patients from their voluntary labor is beyond estimate. In affixing values of produce it is only aimed to estimate at average market values and the aggregate, after deducting expenses, represents the saving to the institution from this department.

The farmer reports the following produced during the years 1881 and 1882:

FARM PRODUCE.	1881.		1882.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples.....			30 bushels....	\$ 15 00
Asparagus.....	1,540 bunches.	\$ 107 80	1,568 bunches.	109 76
Beans, green.....	10 bushels . . .	15 00	39 bushels	58 50
Beans, dry.. . . .	20 bushels . . .	50 00	91 bushels . . .	182 00
Beets.....	1,543 bushels..	771 50	875 bushels ...	218 75
Cabbage.....	7,180 heads...	574 40	6,300 heads....	504 00
Cauliflower.....	325 heads . . .	32 50	1,700 heads....	170 00
Carrots.....	250 bushels....	125 00	625 bushels ...	312 50
Celery.....	1,450 heads ...	145 00	2,000 heads....	140 00
Corn.....	5,812 bushels..	2,615 40	5,165 bushels..	2,066 00
Corn Stalks.....	125 tons . . .	312 50	150 tons	300 00
Cucumbers.....	150 bushels . . .	90 00	56 bushels	42 00
Currants.....	3½ bushels ...	7 00	1½ bushels....	3 00
Flax Seed.....	10 bushels....	12 00	25 bushels	25 00
Hay, wild.....	258 tons.....	1,290 00	150 tons	600 00
Hay, timothy.....	33 tons.....	330 00	23 tons.....	184 00
Lettuce.....	64 bushels . . .	48 00	62 bushels	46 50
Milk.....	14,600 gallons.	2,920 00	14 000 gallons.	2,800 00
Melons.....	3,180	254 40	2,500.....	150 00
Onions.....	318 bushels ...	318 00	460 bushels ..	230 00
Oats.....	2,910 bushels..	1,176 00	4,154 bushels..	1,454 90
Oat Straw.....	75 tons.....	150 00	40 tons.....	140 00
Parsnips.....	300 bushels ...	225 00	225 bushels ...	168 75
Parsley.....	225 bunches . .	22 50	200 bunches....	20 00
Peas, green.....	27½ bushels..	27 50	147 bushels ...	235 50
Peas, dry.	36 bushels . . .	72 00	115 bushels ...	172 50
Pieplant.....	6,000 lbs. . . .	120 00	5,000 lbs.....	100 00
Potatoes.....	4,083 bushels.	1,838 25	5,600 bushels..	1,960 00
Pumpkins.....	.....	50 00	.....	20 00
Radishes.....	1,125 bunches.	56 25	1,725 bunches.	86 25
Salsify.....	10 bushels	10 00	25 bushels	25 00
Squash, summer.....	.....	15 00	.....	40 00
Squash, winter.....	850	85 00	1,500.....	75 00
Spinach.....	72 bushels	57 60	100 bushels ...	100 00
Strawberries.....	384 quarts	38 40	336 quarts.....	50 40
Tomatoes.....	165 bushels ...	123 75	78 bushels	78 00
Turnips.....	475 bushels ...	142 50	1,600 bushels..	480 00
Wheat.....	313 bushels ...	313 00	.....	.....
Wheat Straw.....	20 tons.....	20 00	.....	.....
		\$14,561 25		\$13,423 31

The live stock on the farm November 30, 1882, consisted of eleven horses, four yokes of oxen, one thoroughbred bull, thirty-seven cows, ten heifers, fifteen calves, (graded,) forty-eight fat hogs and sixty pigs.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. DRYER,

Steward.

ST. PETER, MINN., Dec. 20, 1882

STEWARD'S REPORT.

(*Second Hospital for Insane.*)

To the Board of Trustees:

Herewith you will find a full statement of receipts and expenditure for the biennial period, ending Nov. 30th, 1882.

BUILDING, HEATING, ETC.

1881.	RECEIPTS FROM WM. SCHIMMEL, TREASURER.		
Jan. 6.	To warrant.....	\$ 476 24	
Jan. 14.	To cash (Gov. Pillsbury,).....	3,500 00	
March 17.	To warrant.....	1,897 75	
March 17.	" "	4,478 00	
April 1.	" "	2,000 00	
April 1.	" "	2,800 00	
April 20.	" "	1,400 00	
May 9.	" "	522 00	
June 24.	" "	2,100 00	
Aug. 17.	" "	1,478 75	
Aug. 23.	" "	2,100 00	
Sept. 23.	" "	821 70	
Oct. 10.	To 3 warrants.....	3,202 25	
Nov. 29.	To 2 warrants.....	4,699 55	
Nov. 30.	By vouchers rendered.....		29,283 19
	By balances forward		2,193 05
		<u>\$31,476 24</u>	<u>\$31,476 24</u>
Nov. 30, 1881.	To balances forward.....	2,193 05	

DISTRIBUTION.

West Wing.

To warrant.....	476 24	
By vouchers rendered.....		476 24
	<u>476 24</u>	<u>476 24</u>

FURNISHING ACCOUNT.—WEST WING.

To warrants	5,000 00	
By vouchers rendered.....		5,000 00
	<u>5,000 00</u>	<u>00</u>

DEFICIENCY ACCOUNT.

To warrant.....	2,000 00	
By vouchers rendered.....		2,000 00
	<u>2,000 00</u>	<u>2,000 00</u>

BOILER HOUSE.

To warrants	5,000 00	
By vouchers rendered.....		5,000 00
	<u>5,000 00</u>	<u>5,000 00</u>

HEATING ACCOUNT.

To warrants ...	14,000 00	
To balance forward.....	336 95	
By vouchers rendered.....		14,336 95
	<u>14,336 95</u>	<u>14,336 95</u>
Nov. 30, 1881. By balance forward.....		336 95

WATER SUPPLY ACCOUNT.

To warrants.....	\$5,000 00	
By vouchers rendered		\$2,470 00
By balance forward.....		2,530 00
	<u>\$5,000 00</u>	<u>\$5,000 00</u>
Nov. 30, 1881. To balance forward.....	\$2,530 00	

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

1881.

RECEIPTS FROM WM. SCHIMMEL, TREASURER.

Jan. 11.	To warrants.....	\$2,541 47
March 17.	" "	4,958 84
April 14.	" "	3,478 80
May 9.	" "	3,020 48
June 11.	" "	2,585 15
July 11.	" "	2,382 61
Aug. 11.	" "	2,370 93
Sept. 10.	" "	3,415 17
Oct. 7.	" "	3,181 99
Oct. 7.	Cash, sales by steward.....	150 00
Nov. 16.	" warrant... ..	3,624 90
Nov. 26.	" "	827 17
Dec. 13.	" "	3,296 78

EXPENDITURES.

1880.	By December expense vouchers.....	\$2,541 47
1881.	By January expense vouchers.....	4,941 64
	By February expense vouchers.....	
	By March expense vouchers.....	3,472 66
	By April expense vouchers.....	3,044 72
	By May expense vouchers.....	2,584 25
	By June expense vouchers.....	2,382 61
	By July expense vouchers.....	2,370 93
	By August expense vouchers.....	3,415 17
	By September expense vouchers.....	3,251 99
	By October expense vouchers	4,554 54
	By November expense vouchers.....	3,274 31
		<hr/>
		\$35,834 29 \$35,834 29

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT EXPENSES—1881.

Improvements and additions.....	\$2,019 81
Attendants' and employes' wages.....	4,517 94
Chapel services, books, stationery, etc.....	459 07
Clothing.....	3,587 16
Farm, barn, garden and grounds.....	1,639 63
Freights.....	147 18
Furniture.....	866 73
Medicines.....	210 10
Officers' salaries.....	3,622 13
Fuel, lights, and engine room supplies.....	7,308 10
Provisions and supplies.....	10,485 47
Miscellaneous expenses, transportation, etc.....	791 60
Steward's petty monthly expenses.....	179 34
	<hr/>
	\$35,834 29

STEWARD'S RECEIPTS FOR 1881.

To cash forward from 1880.....	\$313 96	
1881, Nov. 30. Sundries sold.....	29 59	
Oct. 10. By short horn bull, see voucher 1,352...		\$150 00
Nov. 30. By sundries purchased		8 75
Nov. 30. By balance forward		184 80
		<hr/>
		\$343 55 \$343 55
To balance forward.....	184 80	

It is proper to say that during this year quite a number of exchanges were made—live hogs for beef, rags for soap, etc. The amounts being credited on vouchers, hence do not appear in the Steward's receipts.

1882.

BUILDING ACCOUNTS, ETC.

RECEIPTS FROM WM. SCHIMMEL, TREASURER.

1881.

Dec. 1. To balance forward.....	\$ 2,193 05
Dec. 30. To warrant	5,000 00
Feb. 8. "	2,000 00
May 24. "	6,312 15
June 12. "	5,678 55
June 12. "	1,000 00
June 12. "	1,000 00
July 14. "	10,880 10
Aug. 8. "	8,605 35
Sept. 19. "	7,102 80
Sept. 19. "	1,219 00
Sept. 19. "	1,500 00
Oct. 14. "	6,865 65
Nov. 8. "	1,500 00
Nov. 8. "	2,500 00
Nov. 20. "	4,383 00

EXPENDITURES.

By vouchers rendered.....		\$67,366 60
By balance forward.....		373 05
	<u>\$67,739 65</u>	<u>\$67,739 65</u>
To balance forward	373 05	

DISTRIBUTION OF ACCOUNTS.

WATER SUPPLY.

To balance from 1881.....	\$ 2,530 00	
To warrants.....	5,000 00	
By vouchers rendered.....		\$ 7,530 00
	<u>\$ 7,530 00</u>	<u>\$ 7,530 00</u>

BUILDING.

To warrants.....	\$48,046 60	
By vouchers rendered.....		\$47,602 26
By balance forward.....		444 34
	<u>\$48,046 60</u>	<u>\$48,046 60</u>
To balance forward, Nov. 30, 1882.....	444 34	

HEATING.

To Warrants.....	\$ 3,500 00	
To balance forward.....	1,697 42	
By balance from 1881.....		\$ 336 95
By vouchers rendered.....		4,860 47
	<u>\$ 5,197 42</u>	<u>\$ 5,197 42</u>
Nov. 30, 1882 By balance forward.....		\$1,697 42

LAUNDRY.

To warrants.....	\$ 5,000 00	
By vouchers.....		\$ 5,000 00
	<u>\$ 5,000 00</u>	<u>\$ 5,000 00</u>

FURNISHING ACCOUNT.

To warrants.....	\$ 1,000 00	
By vouchers.....		\$ 803 02
By balance forward.....		196 98
	<u>\$ 1,000 00</u>	<u>\$ 1,000 00</u>

Nov. 30, 1882. To balance forward..... \$196 98

KITCHEN ACCOUNT.

To warrants.....	\$ 3,000 00	
By vouchers refunded.....		\$ 1,570 85
By balance forward....		1,429 15
	<u>\$ 3,000 00</u>	<u>\$ 3,000 00</u>

Nov. 30, 1882. To balance forward..... \$ 1,429 15

Nov. 30, 1882. To balance of all accounts to 1883.. \$373 05

CURRENT EXPENSES.

1882.

January 14.	To warrant from Wm. Schimmel, Treasurer.....	\$ 3,408 81
February 8.	“ “ “ “	4,849 24
March 13.	“ “ “ “	4,740 11
April 7.	“ “ “ “	4,378 08
May 8.	“ “ “ “	3,243 49
June 7.	“ “ “ “	3,407 36
July 14.	“ “ “ “	3,548 22
August 8.	“ “ “ “	3,257 92
Sept. 9.	“ “ “ “	3,680 55
October 5.	“ “ “ “	3,263 13
Nov. 8.	“ “ “ “	4,688 27
Nov. 30.	To Steward's receipts, articles sold.....	494 50
Total.....		<u>\$42,959 68</u>

MONTHLY EXPENDITURES.

1881.	December.....	\$ 3,414 30
1882.	January.....	4,843 75
“	February.....	4,737 11
“	March.....	4,167 24
“	April.....	3,305 33
“	May.....	3,386 61
“	June.....	3,555 97
“	July.....	3,266 75
“	August.....	3,665 33
“	September.....	3,265 82
“	October.....	4,638 46
“	November 30, By Balance.....	713 01
		<u>\$42,959 68</u>
Nov. 30, 1882.	To balance forward.....	\$713 01

The November expenses are not included in the above as payment therefor has not yet been made. The November expense amounts to \$4,116.94, making the total for the fiscal year \$46,363.-61. On this basis the cost per capita is made. There remained in the State treasury \$3,988.07, for December current expenses.

ARTICLES SOLD BY STEWARD.

Dec. 1, 1881. To balance forward.....	\$184 80
1882. To live hogs sold.....	120 47
“ To vegetables.....	137 85
“ To hay and oil barrels.....	18 20
“ To fire brick and soap stock.....	4 23
“ To clothing, etc.....	47 80
	<hr/>
	\$513 35
By sundries purchased.....	18 85
	<hr/>
	\$494 50

DISTRIBUTION OF CURRENT EXPENDITURES.

1882.	
Improvements and Additions	\$ 3,634 95
Attendants' and employees' wages.....	6,392 67
Chapel services, Books, Stationery, etc.....	643 48
Clothing.....	2,026 54
Farm, Barn, Garden and Grounds.....	1,953 11
Furniture.....	882 26
Medicines.....	446 88
Officers' salaries.....	4,133 34
Fuel, Lights and Engine Room Supplies.....	8,732 75
Provisions and Supplies	16,586 18
Miscellaneous expenses.....	547 74
Steward's monthly petty expenses.....	224 09
Freights	159 62
	<hr/>
	\$46,363 61

The daily average of patients for the year being $215\frac{1}{2}$, gives as the cost per capita per week $\$4.13\frac{3}{4}$ c. Deducting certain expenditures referred to in the Superintendent's report would make the rate \$3.94 per week.

The daily average for the previous year, 1881, was 172, giving the cost per week per patient $\$4.00\frac{82}{52}$.

PRODUCTIONS OF FARM AND GARDEN FOR THE YEARS 1881 AND 1882.

1881.	1882.		Value. 1881.	Value. 1882.
12	.....	Bunches Asparagus.....	\$ 1 00	.....
188	380	Bushels Beets	75 20	114 00
19½	14	Bushels Green Beans.....	13 65	9 80
20	19	Bushels Dry Beans.....	60 00	47 50
1,334	1,655	Heads Cabbage	80 04	99 30
200	252	Heads Cauliflower	16 00	17 64
1,130	481	Heads Celery.....	56 50	19 24
222	448	Bushels Carrots.....	88 80	156 80
80	58	Bushels Green Corn.....	48 00	34 80
970	1,845	Bushels Corn	388 00	645 75
87	92	Bushels Cucumbers.....	60 90	64 40
15	35	Tons Corn Stalks.....	15 00	85 00
7	30	Bushels Lettuce.....	5 25	18 00
500	.....	Musk Melon.....	15 00	.....
1,592	434	Water Melon.....	79 60	21 70
462	336	Bunches Top Unions.....	23 10	16 80
171	260	Bushels Unions.....	128 25	130 00
955	1,034	Bushels Oats	334 25	361 90
10	20	Tons Oat Straw.....	20 00	40 00
175	411	Bushels Parsnips.....	87 50	164 40
60½	87	Bushels Green Peas.....	45 37	60 90
.....	4	Bushels Dry Peas.....	.....	6 00
40	40	Loads Pumpkins	30 00	30 00
1,782	2,676	Bushels Potatoes.....	891 00	702 80
175	420	Bunches Radishes.....	8 75	21 00
158	200	Pounds Rhubarb.....	1 58	2 00
65	40	Bushels Summer Squash.....	19 50	10 00
2,117	940	Winter Squash.....	105 85	37 60
82	58	Bushels Tomatoes.....	41 00	29 00
412	740	Bushels Turnips.....	82 40	148 00
.....	9	Tons Wild Hay.....	.....	36 00
70	90	Tons Timothy.....	420 00	450 00
.....	3	Bushels Egg Plant.....	.....	3 00
.....	3½	Bushels Okra.....	.....	2 75
.....	1	Bushels Red Pepper.....	.....	2 00
.....	20	Bushels Salsify.....	.....	15 00
4,648	5,888	Gallons Milk.....	929 60	1,177 60
6,190	.....	Pounds Hogs exchanged for beef.....	273 90	.....
.....	2,315	Pounds Live Hogs sold.....	.....	120 47
2,056	4,824	Pounds Pork slaughtered.....	102 80	313 56
			\$4,547 79	\$5,164 71

The above satisfactory results have been secured under the efficient management of our farmer with one assistant and the labor of such patients as could thus be employed.

The value of products raised on the 35 acres of rented land, included in the above enumeration, after deducting the rent, cost of seed, and allowing \$110 for team work amounts to \$459.85, clearly showing the desirability of securing more land for hospital use.

The average market values are affixed to the different products to represent the great importance of the farm and garden for such an institution in lessening the necessary expenses of support.

The live stock on the farm consists of four horses, twelve cows, one short horn bull, one yoke of oxen, seven yearlings and calves, nine fat hogs, ten sows, two boars and thirty-seven spring pigs.

SEWING DEPARTMENT.

The following articles have been made by the seamstress assisted by patients:

ARTICLES.	881.	1882.
Aprons.....	53	81
Bed Spreads, hemmed....	11	.....
Blankets bound.....		.....
Camisole.....		14
Chemises.....	137	314
Clothes Bags.....	17	11
Pairs Drawers.....	247	138
Holders.....	104	156
Ladies' Hats trimmed.....	9	.....
Napkins.....	36	6
Night Caps.....	3	4
Night Dresses.....	2	12
Pillow Ticks.....	204	6
Sheets.....	498	460
Straw Ticks.....	43	20
Strait Suits.....	4	16
Pairs Suspenders.....	27	56
Table Cloths hemmed.....	3	2
Towels.....	364	318
Roller Towels.....	30	8
Carpets made.....	2	2
Pillow Cases.....	375	168
Spreads.....	30	.....
Oversleeves.....	4	2
Underwaists.....	166	6
Shirts.....	136	336
Window Awnings.....	2	.....
Skirts.....	196	129
Rubber Sheets.....	.....	13
Ladies' Ties.....	.....	12
Ladies' Ruffles.....	.....	33
Dresses made over.....	.....	5
Rugs.....	.....	1
Comforters.....	.....	2
Curtains.....	.....	11
Lambrequins.....	.....	7
Cushions.....	.....	2
Sun Bonnets.....	.....	7
Wrappers.....	.....	70
Baskets of mending.....	25	60

All of which is respectfully submitted,

A. H. KERR,

Steward.

Rochester, Nov. 30th, 1882.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: The following statistics and record of the work of the Minnesota Hospital for Insane for the two years ending November 30th, 1882, is respectfully submitted.

At the beginning of the last biennial period, December 1st, 1880, there were (612) six hundred and twelve patients *connected* with the hospital, (567) five hundred and sixty-seven being actually in the house, and (45) forty-five out on trial visits and not recommended for legal discharge, most of these (45) forty-five having been removed by their friends, temporarily, on account of the crowded accommodations after the destructive fire of the previous month. During the biennial period (439) four hundred and thirty-nine have been admitted, and (415) four hundred and fifteen discharged, including (98) ninety-eight deaths, and (110) one hundred and ten transferred to the Second Hospital for Insane at Rochester, leaving (636) six hundred and thirty-six.

The general health of the inmates has been good, although the rooms have been filled beyond all reasonable sanitary limits; an average of (450) four hundred and fifty occupying space designed for (275) two hundred and seventy-five. If the number of deaths and accidents has not been perceptibly increased by this overcrowding, and the numbers recovered and improved have nearly maintained the average ratio as heretofore reported, it would not be safe to infer that the same course of economy in room could be continued with impunity for any considerable time; the result might disappoint all such calculations, while imposing a heavy burden of anxiety on those in charge. Fortunately we are now relieved by the completion of the north wing, restored in a fire-proof manner with iron joists and brick arches throughout. Re-

taining the temporary buildings for use, there is ample room for the present number; but it is probable that the number of admissions for the next quarter will be much larger than usual, as many cases have been retained by their friends at home, and some in jails and poor-houses, the authorities knowing the limited accommodations for the past two years. The annual increase for several years has been (75) seventy-five, and it will probably be much more for the next year; and the rapid gain of the population of the State will maintain and swell the number in full proportion in the years to come. The future provision, therefore, for this class of our citizens, demanding cure and treatment, becomes a question of practical and pressing importance. This subject has been before the world for years and many experiments have been tried to find the "better way," with more or less of success, according to the place and population dealt with. Authorities, having the matter in charge, have not always taken into consideration the subject in all its bearings *before acting*; hence the cause of frequent disappointment and failure. Observing or hearing of a plan in one State or country partially successful, or so reported, they fail to examine the result so as to fully comprehend difficulties that may arise in undertaking a similar project in another place, a different climate, and among a dissimilar class of people. Then the superficial observer of the long established colony for insane at Gheel, "that corner of Paradise lost where patients when disturbed are chained," as Dr. Christian, of France, once remarked, seeing patients boarding in private families, working, enjoying considerable freedom, apparently quiet and contented, and supported at a very small cost, come at once to the conclusion that this is a very successful plan and should be introduced into other places for the treatment of all chronic insane at least; but they fail to note that the system at Gheel is the growth of years among a peculiar people, who by successive generations, pursuing the same course of life, have come to regard the care of the insane, in this way, as their living and business, and it would be as difficult to transfer this system to America with success as to introduce the language and government of China. In this country boarders are not taken except for profit, and the insane would not be tolerated, either by a private family or neighborhood, without a large compensation, and under circumstances not liable to occur often among a people ambitious to make money and constantly improve their social position.

As an outgrowth and sequence of the colony above referred to, the "cottage system," so called, has its advocates, as giving the

patients more freedom and home-like life than they are usually supposed to enjoy in the ordinary hospital of this country. Where a large number are congregated, there will always be some who might prefer, and perhaps enjoy more comforts in separate and small apartments, and be treated satisfactorily; but this number is limited and cannot be taken as a guide in the extensive provision that must be made for the mass to be maintained at public expense. The greatest good to the largest number must be the object constantly in view, and the public demand this with practical economy in expenditures, with safety to society and protection of the patients. Can these results be obtained in a cottage system on an extensive plan? No one has explained how five hundred persons can be as economically supported in scattered cottages as under one roof and where all are supplied from a central point, for the simple reason—*that it is impossible*; and in regard to the safety of the patients, or those in charge isolation only increases the danger to both parties and the expense of supervision; and these are subjects of more than ordinary importance. One advantage claimed for the cottage plan is that there would be less danger from fire, at least of a conflagration of great extent, such as has been the experience of several hospitals of late. This is true only so far as it applies to hospitals as some of them have been constructed. There is no reason why they cannot be built in fire proof divisions and united with as much safety as though separated; and the facilities of transfer from one apartment to another for cause—either day or night, and the gathering of the whole household for worship or recreation in the assembly-room, are conveniences not to be overlooked or lightly esteemed in the construction and organization of a hospital for the insane. In consideration of all the circumstances connected with the management of this class of our citizens, I believe, it is the unanimous opinion of those best qualified by experience to decide, that the plan of a large number of separate halls, to allow of liberal classification, in congregated asylums, so that all parts can be readily visited by day or night, and all served with their food quickly from one central culinary department, affords the most complete organization with the most advantages for the whole, and at the least cost of any system yet devised for this country and the individuals to be accommodated. It is true some mistakes have been made by those in charge of building operations even where we looked for the highest intelligence and the most prudent action. Building committees, in their zeal for the welfare of those deprived of their reason, have spared neither trouble nor expense to provide quarters,

that by their comforts and elegance, might, if possible, the sooner restore the afflicted to health and friends; and in some instances they may have been tempted, by pride or honest intentions, to surpass a neighboring State in lavish expenditures on buildings that attract attention by their character and the purposes for which they are devoted, but these are only exceptions to the general rule, in which good sense and practical adaptation of means to ends have prevailed. If any parties have been discouraged by the extravagant exceptions referred to, and have been led to favor plans which for cheapness and inconvenience are alone conspicuous, they will sooner or later learn that a medium course will prove in this, as in most matters, the wisest and the one yielding the best results.

Pleasant and healthy sites for hospitals can be secured, and cheerful rooms and surroundings provided in substantial buildings at moderate cost; and with suitable care, all the benefits to the insane likely to be obtained from any place and any building, however expensive, will be received.

In a previous report the *apparent* increase of the number of insane in proportion to the population, was accounted for, to some extent, by the better care now taken of the chronic insane—thus prolonging their lives; the same view has been lately expressed in an English report. The exciting causes of insanity are probably more numerous now among civilized nations than at any previous period of the world's history; but the comforts of life have also been greatly increased, and degeneration of the *average* mental and physical health is not the rule—sanitary science is attracting more attention, the laws of health are better understood and obeyed, and the causes of disease, contagions, &c., removed; lives are longer—more infants reach adult age, and while there is more to be *endured*, there is more to be *enjoyed*, more *capacity* for *activity* and *enjoyment*.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Within the period of my hospital experience a few remedies have gained special prominence for specific effects, and have contributed more or less to the temporary comfort of patients, and probably in some cases to their final recovery. Thus chloral and the preparations of Hyosciamus have taken the place of opium to a considerable extent, and with some advantages. Eitherization is sometimes employed with benefit, and especially in those cases where there is a loss of appetite and a loathing of food; rapid and decided relief is often obtained by its administration to full narcotism, and then following it by some more permanent stimulant combined

with the ingesta. There are, however, no specific remedies for mental disease aside from those administered for physical ills. The restoration of the general health is usually followed by improvement or recovery of the mind, except there is disorganization of the brain which will go on to final decay.

There are some defects in the laws of Minnesota relating to the insane which might be removed by legislation so as to protect them in their rights, and at the same time facilitate settlements of estates when the question of the insanity of a party is concerned. A person having been adjudged insane by the proper authority, and committed to the hospital, and such commitment being a matter of record in the Probate Court, whatever the result of treatment, a legal cloud remains over the future status of such individual for which there is now no legal provision for removal. A legal discharge from the hospital is not sufficient, even with a record of recovery; the presumption of law being, not only that the person is *sane* until proved *insane*, but that once adjudged *insane* he is always *insane*. It is possible that a statute might be framed to meet the difficulty in this way, viz: when a patient was discharged from the hospital, if recovered in the opinion of the Superintendent, the fact of such condition should not only be recorded in the books of the institution, but reported under oath and by affidavit to the Judge of Probate Court where the patient was committed to the hospital, and said affidavit should be filed in said court with the papers of commitment, and duly recorded in a book kept for that purpose, in the same place and against the name of the party committed; and said affidavit and record should be *prima facie* evidence of a legal restoration of the party to all the rights and privileges of citizenship; and should be a legal declaration that the person is fully competent to do business, make and sign contracts, and convey property as before. On the other hand, when patients are discharged, and in the opinion of the Superintendent, they are not recovered, or competent to transact business, the same should be made a matter of record and affidavit as above, and then, if necessary, a guardian appointed to do business on their behalf.

There are some other amendments which might be suggested, at a proper time, to the next Legislature for its consideration.

REPAIRS.

Repairs on the basement of south wing having been delayed this season, on account of the constant use of the halls and rooms for patients, will be the first work in order on the opening of spring.

The materials for the work are secured. The appropriation already for that purpose, it is hoped, will be sufficient; but there should be some provision made for a new boiler for summer-use and, in case of emergency, to replace the *wrought iron* coils of south wing, worn out, with *cast iron* radiators similar to those in north wing. It is desirable also to replace the floor of the lower story of centre building with iron joists and tile flooring, with iron stair or oak, if of wood. The chapel needs some repairs, having been damaged in the ceiling by a storm. These alterations and repairs will diminish the danger from fire and improve the house in appearance.

LAUNDRY.

This should be a separate building and used for no other purpose, not only on account of the danger from fire, but from the nature of the work done there. The space now occupied as a laundry is needed for store rooms.

With these repairs and improvements the hospital will be prepared for greatly increased usefulness.

FARM.

In addition to the (400) four hundred acres belonging to the Institution some (300) three hundred more have been rented for the past two years; (150) one hundred and fifty of which have been under cultivation and the balance used for pasturage. Farm work has been of great advantage in furnishing employment for many of the male patients, and assisting pecuniarily to their support, as the report of the steward will show. The future care of all the insane will probably result in the policy of *reducing* the cost of buildings within a reasonable amount per capita, and *increasing* the area of the farm to such an extent as to produce all the wheat, grain, beef, mutton, pork, poultry, milk, butter, and vegetables consumed by the patients; and all this can be done on a Minnesota farm.

CURRENT FUNDS.

If patients are transferred to the second hospital so as to keep the number here at an average of (650) six hundred and fifty for the next biennial period, there will be required (\$130,000) one hundred and thirty thousand dollars for each year; provided the cost of supplies in the future is the same as at present. If there is any increase of numbers by additional accommodations, the current fund should be increased in proportion.

The following is a list of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms and tailor's shop. This does not represent, of course, all

the needle-work done, as the repairs on the halls by attendants and patients are not noted; but the list shows that much is accomplished by the female patients under the direction of a few seamstresses and with their assistance:

STATEMENT OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED IN THE SEWING ROOM AND TAILOR SHOP.

Awnings.....	
Aprons.....	423
Bed spread hemmed.....	87
Bibbs.....	5
Books covered	176
Bureau Spreads.....	49
Camisoles.....	95
Caps.....	2
Coats.....	2
Chemises.....	1,233
Chemises cut.....	96
Clothes Bags.....	16
Cupboard Spreads.....	279
Curtains.....	86
Cushions.....	3
Drawers.....	1,346
Drawers cut.....	281
Dresses.....	1,353
Holdes.....	102
Ladies' Hats trimmed.....	49
Mattress Ticks.....	8
Napkins.....	36
Neck Ties.....	29
Night Dresses.....	100
Pillow Ticks.....	508
Pillow Cases.....	1,335
Sheets.....	1,986
Scarfs.....	62
Shrouds.....	72
Shirts.....	968
Skirts.....	66
Straw Ticks.....	178
Straight Suits.....	30
Pair Suspenders.....	7
Strainers	4
Table Cloths hemmed.....	23
Towels.....	1,768
Wrappers.....	925
Under Waists.....	4

STATEMENT OF ARTICLES REPAIRED IN SEWING ROOM AND TAILOR SHOP.

Aprons.....	53
Horse Blankets.....	76
Buffalo Robes.....	34
Camisoles.....	560
Collars.....	3
Carpets.....	32
Caps.....	8
Coats.....	2,126
Cushions.....	8
Drawers.....	357
Dresses.....	5
Pair Mitts.....	38
Mattresses.....	2
Night Dresses.....	4
Pants.....	6,483
Pillow Ticks.....	17
Shirts.....	149
Under Shirts.....	4
Pair Socks.....	125
Straw Ticks.....	38
Straight Suits.....	14
Vests.....	1,514

The following papers have been sent gratuitously by the publishers, for which they have our thanks:

London Weekly Herald	Canada.
Lutheran Standard.....	Minnesota.
Skafforen.....	Minnesota.
Farmington Free Press.....	Minnesota.
Waseca County Herald.....	Minnesota.
Wright County Times.....	Minnesota.
Madelia Times.....	Minnesota.
Redwood Gazette.....	Minnesota.
Minnesota Staats Tidning.....	Minnesota.
Hastings Gazette.....	Minnesota.
St. Cloud Journal Press.....	Minnesota.
Sauk Rapids Sentinel	Minnesota.
Mantorville Express.....	Minnesota.
Budstikken.....	Minnesota.
Minnesota Volksblatt.....	Minnesota.
Sibley County Independent	Minnesota.
Le Sueur Sentinel.....	Minnesota.
Mankato Review.....	Minnesota.
Le Sueur County News.....	Minnesota.
St. Peter Tribune.....	Minnesota.
St. Peter Times.....	Minnesota.

Donations from individuals are gratefully acknowledged as follows:

From House of Hope Sabbath School, St. Paul, for Christmas.....	\$20 00
From Mr. B. Arenson, of Minneapolis.....	5 95
From the Young Men's Christian Association, of St. Paul, a package of papers, weekly.	
From Mrs. Corning, of St. Paul, papers.	
From Rev. E. Livermore, of St. Peter, pamphlets and papers.	
From Rev. G. F. McAfee, of St. Peter, papers.	
From Mrs. Henry Jones, of St. Peter, illustrated papers.	
From Mrs. G. S. Ives, of St. Peter, illustrated papers.	
From Mr. C. R. Wood, of St. Peter, 12 vol. Atlantic Monthly.	

And for entertainments—

An Old Folks Concert by St. Peter friends.
 Mr. Lord and Miss Smith with their pupils from the High School of St. Peter.
 Buchanan Troup.
 Lilliputian Opera Company.
 Hon. F. Talbot, several readings.
 Miss Lenora Austin, reading.
 Assisted by Miss Giest, Miss Hawkins and Mr. Tarbox (musicians.)

The Hospital Band has given frequent concerts both on the grounds and in chapel, and their music has enlivened many evening hours that otherwise might have seemed dull and monotonous.

We have been visited on several occasions by His Excellency L. F. Hubbard, also by Ex-Governor J. S. Pillsbury, while in office.

The State Commissioners have made their semi-annual examinations for observation of the patients and the sanitary condition of the house, and their reports have been published.

We were also favored by a call from Dr. G. A. Tucker, of Australia, while on his tour of inspection of the hospitals of this and other countries, and by a visit from Dr. John P. Gray, the distinguished alienist and for more than thirty years Superintendent of the New York State Hospital for Insane at Utica.

In conclusion, I desire to again express my thanks for the competent assistance I have received from the staff of officers which has not been changed, and to whom I am indebted for the keeping of the records and the full statistics found in the appendix.

Those, also, who are in the immediate care of the patients deserve our praise for faithful labor under many trying and disagreeable circumstances.

To the Board I offer congratulations for the restored condition

of the hospital building, and thanks for their unwearied efforts in behalf of the interests of the Institution and the inmates committed to their charge. With hope and cheerfulness, we enter on the duties of a new year.

Respectfully submitted,

CYRUS K. BARTLETT,
Superintendent.

December 1, 1882.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Board of Trustees:

GENTLEMEN: Again it devolves upon me to lay before your Honorable Board a history in detail of our operations and tabulated statements of the results achieved by the Second Minnesota Hospital for Insane during the year just expired, and terminating November 30th, 1882.

Section 16 of the law organizing the Minnesota Hospital for Insane directs that: "The superintendent, steward and the treasurer shall report to the trustees from time to time, as shall be provided for in the by-laws."

Section 24 of the by-laws provides that, "At the annual meeting of the Board of Trustees, in December of each year, the superintendent shall make a full report of the condition of the hospital and its transactions for the past year, with such observations, reflections, and suggestions as he may deem important for the interest of the institution, or of interest to the public generally."

In accordance with this requirement of the law, which has never been changed so as to harmonize with biennial sessions of the State Legislature, a report of the transactions of this institution for the fiscal year 1881, the first half of this biennial period, was laid before your board at your last annual meeting, and with your report was transmitted to the Governor of the State.

But it is important that all the facts covering the whole biennial period should be laid before the Legislature at their approaching session in the most concise and convenient form, and I have concluded to follow the custom in vogue in other States where the Legislature meets only every two years. That is, to incorporate the transactions of the biennial period in one report. I shall endeavor, however, to give the main facts in the order of their occur-

rence. While the tabulated statements, and general statistics for the two years will be in separate columns, and marked 1881 and 1882 respectively.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1881.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
No. Remaining in Hospital Dec. 1, 1880.....	113	.....	113
No. admitted during the year.....	29	102	131
No. under treatment.....	142	102	244
Daily average.....	.....	.....	172
Discharged and Died.....	35	9	44
Discharged and Recovered.....	12	3	15
Discharged and Improved.....	9	3	12
Discharged and Unimproved.....	7	0	7
Died.....	7	3	10
Percentage of deaths.....	.....	.....	4.1
Absent on trial.....	0	0	0
No. Remaining in Hospital Nov. 30, 1881.....	107	93	200

1882.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
No. Remaining in Hospital Dec. 1, 1881.....	107	93	200
No. Admitted during the year.....	40	44	84
No. under treatment.....	147	137	284
Daily average.....	.....	.....	215½
Discharged and Died.....	34	23	57
Discharged and Recovered.....	8	9	17
Discharged and Improved.....	8	6	14
Discharged and Unimproved.....	1	1	2
Died.....	8	7	15
Percentage of deaths.....	.....	.....	5⅓
No. absent on trial Nov. 30, 1882.....	9	0	9
No. Remaining in Hospital Nov. 30, 1882.....	113	114	227
Total connected with Hospital Nov. 30, 1882.....	122	114	236

TOTAL NUMBER AND CONDITION OF THOSE DISCHARGED FROM THE OPENING
OF THE HOSPITAL.

Number Recovered.....	57
Number Improved.....	37
Number Unimproved.....	12
Number Died.....	36
Total.....	142

NUMBER TRANSFERRED FROM SAINT PETER SINCE THE OPENING OF THE
SECOND HOSPITAL.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
In 1879.....	67	.....	67
In 1880.....	37	.....	37
In 1881.....	3	85	88
In 1882.....	10	7	17
Total transferred...	117	92	209

NUMBER PREVIOUSLY IN HOSPITAL.

At Saint Peter and Discharged.....	12
In Foreign Hospitals.....	9
Total.....	21

The total number of patients admitted into this institution since its opening is 378. It will be seen by the foregoing tables that 209 of these were transferred from the first hospital at St. Peter, while 21 others had previously been in hospital, leaving only 148 of the whole number who were committed directly from the counties and for the first time. So that 61 per cent. of all the patients received into the second hospital were chronic cases. The result can be seen in table 3 which shows 57 recoveries, or only 15 per cent. of the whole number under treatment since the opening. But taking into consideration only the 148 more favorable cases the recoveries would be nearly 40 per cent.

During the biennial period 32 have been sent home recovered, and 26 improved. In some instances the counties have removed chronic cases, who were quiet and harmless, to make room for more urgent cases. A few of these have already found their way back. Seven of the nine who are reported as absent on trial were removed in this way by the counties to which they belong, and they are continued on the books on account of the probability that the majority will be brought back as soon as the capacity of the house is again increased.

From Table I. it will be seen that at the beginning of the biennial period there were in the hospital only 113 men and no women. When the disastrous conflagration occurred, in November, 1880, at St. Peter, the first section of our west wing for female patients was completed, ready for the heating apparatus and furniture. It was standing vacant awaiting the action of the Legislature to appropriate the necessary funds. This was anticipated by Governor Pillsbury who generously stepped to the front and advanced the means, by which considerable time was gained. On the 15th March, 1881, the first women were transferred from St. Peter, and the building was rapidly filled. This building originally constructed at a cost of \$20,000, and furnished for less than \$10,000, to-day accommodates 114 women patients, which must be admitted to be remarkably cheap provision. This building, although it maintains very nearly the exterior harmony with the old Inebriate Asylum wing, is a very great improvement upon that, owing to internal changes from the original plan, which not only make

it more durable but materially increased its capacity. During the past year the sexes have occasionally been even, but this number of men can only be kept by serious overcrowding, and by making them sleep in basement rooms and attic dormitories. In anticipation of additional room for men by the opening of two wards in the new building soon after the opening of the new year, we will from now on try to accommodate all new cases even at the risk of still more seriously overcrowding the present space.

The ventilation of the house, considering its crowded condition, has generally been remarkably good, and the general health excellent. Ten deaths occurred in 1881 and 15 in 1882, being 4.1 and 5½ per cent. respectively.

No accident of any kind has occurred during the period, except a small number of elopements which are necessarily incident to the large number who are daily taken out to work, and to the amount of liberty and out-door air that all our patients enjoy.

Thirty per cent. of our male patients practically live on the open-door plan, going in and out at will during the day, and working in the kitchen, laundry, engine room, or outside upon the farm, lawn or garden. Many others who cannot be trusted so much are selected from the wards and go out to work with the farmers, or are taken out by the attendants. Those who are not at work, both men and women, during pleasant summer weather, spend the greater part of the day outside, and not unfrequently the wards were empty, and outside doors standing open. Surprise is often expressed by visitors that our patients do not all run away when there is neither stone wall around the house, nor even a sign of a fence around the grounds.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

Our farming operations during 1881 proved so successful that the farmer, Mr. F. A. James, assured me that, with the help of the patients, he could profitably cultivate more land than the Institution possessed. The hospital farm comprises 160 acres, but about 40 acres lies across the railway track and is needed for pasturage, while about 20 acres more is devoted to lawn or covered by the buildings, leaving about 100 acres for cultivation. With your consent, I rented 35 acres adjoining the Hospital farm, at a rental of \$3 per acre. We had 40 acres of corn, 20 of oats and 20 of potatoes, and about 15 acres of garden vegetables; while, on the balance, about 100 tons of hay were gathered.

The steward's report will show a full list of all the farm and

garden products, and when all expenses are charged up it will exhibit a large balance in favor of the State. The financial profit is of small importance as compared with the advantage derived by the patients, not alone from the opportunities it afforded for interesting occupation and healthful out-door exercise, but on account of the fresh and healthy vegetables of all kinds which they enjoyed all summer, from the time of pie-plant, radishes and lettuce, green peas, cabbage and cauliflower, not forgetting even the luscious parsnip or the fragrant celery.

If these results have been accomplished with an average of 110 made patients it needs no other argument to enforce the conviction that the Institution ought to own more land as soon as the number of male patients is more than doubled, which will be the case by the middle of next summer. I should, therefore, respectfully suggest to your Board the propriety of asking the incoming Legislature to make a special appropriation to enable you to increase the Hospital farm.

The patients also did all the digging for an extension of the main sewer, for the new laundry drain, for drain of the new east extension, for laying water pipes to the barn, for straightening Silver Creek, and last, but not least, did all the grading for our spur railroad track, to which I will refer later.

During the latter part of the summer the problem how we should store our large stock of vegetables presented itself for serious consideration. As there was no fund for enlarging our present cellar, or building a new one, we excavated a cave cellar out of the sand rock of the north bluff at a very trifling cost, the work having been done almost entirely by one attendant assisted by half a dozen patients. It promises to make an excellent cellar. It now contains over 2,000 bushels of vegetables, our winter supply of apples, butter, &c. It can be enlarged indefinitely, and is conveniently near to the house.

THE CHAPEL AND AMUSEMENTS.

Our household has enjoyed the privilege of regular religious services every Sunday afternoon throughout the biennial period. For the first three years they gave their services gratuitously, but during the past year a small fee has been allowed to the officiating clergymen, in addition to which they have our sincere gratitude for their willing and acceptable ministrations. Our hospital choir generally furnishes good singing, while one of the men patients presides at the organ. Occasionally the choirs from the city

churches accompany their minister, and have our thanks. Our week evening entertainments have been regularly kept up, and consisted of readings, concerts, dances, magic lantern exhibitions, and amateur theatricals by the employes, or by outside parties. During the summer the patients were also treated to an open air band concert, a picnic, an open air dance, and a Fourth of July celebration, with refreshments, Chinese lanterns, and fire-works.

PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO THE HOSPITAL.

The improvements made during the period have been quite extensive, and the result shows that the appropriations made by the Legislature have been wisely and carefully expended.

The principal improvements made in 1881 were the heating and furnishing of the building for women ; the construction of a new engine house and chimney. The chimney is 100 feet high, and the engine house is a fire-proof structure of 40x64 feet, and in it are placed three 100 horse-power boilers of the Firmenich pattern. These are calculated to be ample to furnish heating capacity and and power for the institution, when completed to accommodate 500 patients and the necessary employes.

WATER WORKS.

This was the most important work accomplished in 1881, and this system furnishes an abundant supply of excellent water for all domestic uses, and forms a reasonably reliable supply for fire protection. It consists of a large well near the engine house, thirty feet deep and fifteen in diameter, with about 20,000 gallons of water constantly in it. In the engine room is a duplicate Worthington pump, with an eight-inch suction, and capable of throwing 600 gallons per minute. On the bluff 1,600 feet north of the house, and at an elevation of 100 feet above the level of the ground floor, is a reservoir holding 63,000 gallons, which is constantly kept full, and from this reservoir every part of the hospital is supplied by gravity pressure. For protection against fire the building is surrounded by a system of hydrants, and there are stand pipes on every ward. There are, however, two obstacles to the efficiency of this system for fire protection. The first of these could not be foreseen or avoided. The well is sunk into white sand, and it has been found impossible to run the pump at its full capacity without drawing in the sand. On the other hand, the four-inch pipe is too small to allow a sufficiently rapid flow of water from the reservoir to give full force to three hydrants and inside stand pipes at the

same time. To overcome these difficulties I should respectfully suggest to double the capacity of the reservoir on hill, to use the present four-inch pipe only to pump the water into the reservoir, and to put in an extra eight-inch pipe through which to let the water flow to the pump and hydrants, and in case of fire we could pump directly from the reservoir.

Our experience has shown that the sand in the well is not disturbed by pumping at the slow rate necessary for keeping the reservoir full, which is now done by ten strokes of the pump per minute for three or four hours every morning.

IMPROVEMENTS IN 1882.

The new east wing. At the last regular session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$50,000 was made for this purpose, with the proviso that it should not be available until 1882.

Plans and specifications were prepared and bids invited July 12th, 1881; but in the interval that had elapsed since the time when the estimate was made, there was a large advance in the price of labor, and all kinds of building materials. Besides this, in view of recent events, it was deemed advisable to adopt instead of the ordinary plan, a plan of fire proof construction. The consequence was that all the bids presented far exceeded the sum appropriated, and all had to be rejected. The special session, December, 1881, was requested to appropriate an additional sum of \$10,000, making the sum available for the new east extension \$60,000. Bids were again invited and were opened January 12th, 1882, at Rochester, when the contract was awarded to Granville Woodworth, he being the lowest bidder, for \$58,926, for which sum he agreed to deliver the building completed, ready for the heating apparatus and furniture. The Trustees agreed to supply all locks and registers out of the balance of the appropriation.

This new addition is intended to enlarge the male department so that, with the old Inebriate Asylum wing, it will accommodate 250 men, and with a subsequent similar addition to the female department will make the capacity of the whole institution for 500.

Work was commenced soon after the award of the contract. During the winter the excavation was made; in April the stonework was put in, and by May 1st they began to lay brick. It was an extremely favorable season for building operations, and the contractor prosecuted the work with commendable zeal, and to-day, (December 1st,) the building is entirely completed outside, and is plastered ready to receive the wood finish. It is a somewhat

imposing pile, and not a few visitors have expressed surprise that such a mass of building could be put up for the money. The Trustees may justly be proud of the result, and the unfortunate insane of the State may well congratulate themselves.

The building consists of a main east extension and a return running north, forming a south front 234 feet long, and an east front 112 feet long. The whole structure is four stories high, with a basement seven feet high, under the whole. It is surmounted by a brick and galvanized iron cornice, and fourteen chimneys and ventilators. The roof is of extra heavy tin with standing seams. The building is of brick, stained and tuck-pointed, and all outside walls have an air-space of four inches. All partition walls are of brick from the foundation to the roof, and the plastering is a hard finish directly upon these brick walls. The floors are made by spiking together a solid mass of 2x4 or 2x6 (according to the length), as joists. This timber is buried under five inches of grouting with strips laid into which will be nailed single floors of oak for all corridors, day and dining rooms; and of pine for all dormitories and sleeping rooms; while all wash rooms, bath rooms and water closets have both cemented walls and floors. The ceilings are made by strips nailed to the solid timbering, and wire cloth is used instead of wood laths, which supports a mass of gauged plaster an inch and a half thick. So that all the wood used in making the floors is buried in non-combustible mortar on the top, and one inch and a half from below, leaving no hollow space in the floors, and none in the walls, except the air-space in the outside walls.

There is no attic, and the body of the roof is made in exactly the same way as the floors. The basement through which all main steam and water pipes are conveyed round the building is entirely of stone, and the ceiling plastered the same as all others.

In all baseboards, window and door casings as little material as possible has been used. I am convinced that a fire occurring in any particular room, all the wood work and furniture might be consumed without spreading to contiguous rooms, and that the fire would extinguish itself.

The four floors are divided into eight wards, four in the east extension and four in the north extension. Each of these is an independent whole and will be fitted up with all the modern conveniences. So that the male department will afford room for ten separate classes; and the occupants of each ward can be as much a separate family as if they lived in an isolated cottage.

The long wards will accommodate 34, the short ones 16, or 50

on a flat, or 200 in all. It is true we have now 113 men, but this is accomplished at the expense of much over crowding in the old Inebriate Asylum wing, and by occupying attics, basement, and other rooms in the center that are either not fit to sleep in or are urgently needed for other purposes. In addition to the building appropriation \$8,000 were granted for putting in the heating apparatus and plumbing, and a similiar sum for furnishing the building. The work of putting in the heating apparatus is in progress, and part of the building will be warmed by January 1st, 1883. A large proportion of the furniture is ordered and some already on hand. It will thus be seen that for \$76,000 we are providing room for 200 patients, or at the rate of \$380 per patient (exclusive, of course, of the central plant), which will compare very favorably with what is claimed for the cheap isolated wards at Kankakee.

THE LAUNDRY.

At the special session of the Legislature an appropriation of \$5,000 was asked and granted for the purpose of building a new Laundry. This sum was expended in the early part of the summer, and we have had in successful operation, a convenient and commodious laundry with sufficient capacity for the whole institution when complete. But we will require another hydraulic washing machine and a centrifugal wringer. Two laundresses with the help they get from both men and women patients now do the washing and ironing for a family of 275 persons.

THE KITCHEN.

The cooking has hitherto been done in a temporary kitchen in the east basement; but since vacating the old engine room and laundry in the rear center, we have been at work fitting up part of it for a central kitchen for which purpose the Legislature made an appropriation last session. And I should suggest that they be asked to make an appropriation this session to fit up the other side as a bakery.

THE SPUR TRACK.

Another permanent improvement has been made the past summer, and one that will be not only a great convenience, but of continuous pecuniary advantage to the institution. This is the spur track which the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company built from their main line, a distance of nearly one-third of a mile, to our coal sheds. This was completed September 1st, and since then they have delivered nearly fifty car loads of coal, wood, stone,

HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

lime and lumber, and other building material. The company deserve great credit, and have our thanks for their disinterested liberality.

THE NEW STEAM MAIN.

During the past summer, also, the six-inch steam main was replaced by a ten-inch pipe, and the smaller one was carried forward through the new tunnel, and will now supply the steam for heating the new wing.

REPAIRS.

The repairs and changes that have been necessary during the biennial period have been somewhat startling, and are the result of trying to adapt a building, originally intened for another purpose, to the purpose of an insane hospital. The original construction of the old Inebriate asylum buildings was so poor and flimsy that it has required constant changes and improvements, from the start, to make it safe. And the parts occupied by patients, after only four years' use, are so much marred as to call loudly for almost complete renovation. I would respectfully ask your board to direct to what extent it shall be renewed; or whether it shall be left until such a time as it can be reconstructed on a more fire-proof plan. It is my opinion that as early as practicable the present dangerous shingle roof should be replaced by a safer one, and that the hollow partition walls of lath and plaster should be replaced, and the floors grouted. If no accident happens in the meantime this should be done as soon as the new west wing is built.

The constant outgo for changes and repairs has been a heavy drag upon the current fund, and has necessarily increased the per capita expense, and I think it would be well to ask, as they do in some other institutions, for an annual allowance for repairs.

This brings me to the subject of

THE FINANCES.

The different funds appropriated for special improvements by the last Legislature are nearly all expended, while those of which there is still a balance will be required for the works now in progress. The steward's report will show these balances.

As regards the current expense fund we feel gratified to be able to report that we have reached the end of the biennial period with a surplus sufficient to carry us through the month of December.

The daily average number of patients for the year 1881 was	172	
Weekly per capita expense.....		\$4 00 32-100
The daily average number of patients for the year 1882....	215½	
Weekly per capita expense.....		\$4 13

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED FOR CURRENT EXPENSES FOR THE NEXT BIENNIAL PERIOD.

1883.

Average number of patients.....	300	
Per capita, per week.....		\$ 4 00
Total amount.....		62,400 00

1884.

Average number of patients.....	350	
Per capita, per week.....		4 00
Total amount.....		72,800 00

Total amount for the two years.....		\$135,200 00
-------------------------------------	--	--------------

IMPROVEMENTS NEEDED DURING THE NEXT BIENNIAL PERIOD AND THE ESTIMATED COST.

TO BE AVAILABLE IN 1883.

For fitting up bakery and repairs in basement of rear center connection.....	\$ 3,000 00
For coal honse, ice house, area wall and flagging.....	6,000 00
For lighting the hospital.....	5,000 00
For additional reservoir capacity and extending hydrant system...	5,000 00
For carpenter and other work shops.....	1,000 00
For a fire proof vault.....	1,000 00
For additional land to increase the hospital farm.....	10,000 00
Total:.....	\$31,000 00

TO BE AVAILABLE IN 1884.

For the new west wing, connecting tunnel, drainage, &c.....	\$65,000 00
For heating and plumbing the above.....	10,000 00
For furnishing the same.....	8,000 00
Total	\$83,000 00

The daily averages for the two years are reached in the following manner: There are now connected with the hospital 236 patients.

By February 1, 1883, we will probably have two new wards ready to open, and from that time forward make rapid additions, so that by June 1st we may have 300 patients, and by the end of the year 340, which will give an approximate daily average of 300. After the great pressure has been relieved the increase in 1884 will not be so rapid, and it will be safe to count on 350 as the daily average number.

In view of the great advance of prices for all articles, including labor, all estimates are made a certain percentage higher than in my last biennial report.

WAGES.

Previous to your quarterly meeting in March we had labored under much inconvenience owing to the low scale of wages for employes in all departments, and it was with difficulty that we could keep up, even an indifferent corps of employes. Great improvement has taken place in this respect since your Board wisely raised the scale of wages nearly 25 per cent. It helps to increase the per capita expense, but the efficiency of the institution is thereby correspondingly enhanced. Those who were retained after the raise were stimulated to render more acceptable service, and we were enabled to employ a better class. As a result we have developed a force of attendants who are thoroughly interested in their work, and devoted to the comfort of those unfortunate ones placed in their immediate care.

The thanks of the whole household are hereby tendered for the following gratuitous contributions:

The Rochester Post, weekly, also large bundles of exchanges.
 The Rochester Record and Union, weekly.
 The Plainview News.
 The Houston County Argus.
 The Houston County Journal.
 The Winona Republican, weekly.
 The Winona Republican, daily.
 The Buddaren, (Norwegian.)
 The Budstikken, (Norwegian.)
 The Bornevennen, (Norwegian.)
 The Gamle och Nye Himlandet.
 The Svenska Tribunen.
 The Missionaren.
 To Mrs. A. R. Stebbins, magazines and illustrated papers.
 To Mrs. Burr Deuel, magazines and illustrated papers.
 To Mrs. A. T. Stebbins, magazines and illustrated papers.
 To Mrs. Dr. Walbank, magazines and illustrated papers.
 To Mrs. J. D. Blake, religious and secular papers.
 To Rochester Library and Reading room, for large bundles of magazines and illustrated papers.

Entertainments were kindly furnished by the following parties, and were highly appreciated by patients and employes:

By Rev. C. T. Coerr, two dramatic readings.
 By L. E. Crane, two dramatic readings.
 The Hundertmark Bros., one concert.
 The Hundertmark Bros., two dramatic entertainments.
 Lew and Lottie Walters Comedy Company, a matinee.
 Young people from the city.—Amateur entertainment.
 Independent Brass Band.—Open air concert.

To all those associated with me in the administration of the affairs of this great charity, to officers and employes alike, I hereby record my most grateful acknowledgments for their zealous co-operation in our efforts to attain the objects so much to be desired—the greatest good of the patients committed to our care and the general advancement of the institution.

The Rev. A. H. Kerr still discharges, with his usual fidelity, the duties of steward. Dr. W. A. Vincent, who entered upon his duties as assistant physician in March, 1881, when the west wing was opened for the admission of women, still continues at his post.

To you, gentlemen of the Board, I am sincerely grateful for your constant interest and encouragement, and for your many expressions of sympathy with my efforts to discharge faithfully the trust imposed upon me. The history of the past is written and irrevocable, and we can only look with hope towards the future.

Respectfully submitted,

J. E. BOWERS, M. D.,

Superintendent.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 1st, 1882.

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Number at the beginning of period.....	271	341	612
Admitted during the period.....	249	190	439
Total present in the period.....	520	531	1051
Discharged, Recovered.....	60	46	106
Improved.....	36	60	96
Stationary.....	29	86	115
Died.....	42	56	98
Daily average.....	.....	.....	570 ⁶²⁷ ₇₃₀
Remaining at end of the period.....	353	283	636

Those transferred to Second Hospital at Rochester included.

TABLE II.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE HOSPITAL.

	Men.	Women.	Total.
Admitted since opening.....	1541	1313	2854
Discharged, Recovered.....	428	345	773
Improved*.....	315	317	632
Stationary*.....	174	147	321
Not proper subjects.....	4	2	6
Died.....	243	219	462
Missing.....	24	.....	24
Remaining at end of the period.....	353	283	636

* Those transferred to Second Hospital at Rochester and School for Imbeciles at Faribault included.

TABLE III.

CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	142	59	201	913	403	1316
Married.....	91	114	205	526	781	1307
Widowed.....	10	17	27	52	112	164
Divorced.....	1	.....	1	12	10	22
Unknown.....	5	.....	5	38	7	45
Total.....	249	190	439	1541	1313	2854

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED DURING THE PERIOD.

	WHEN ADMITTED.			WHEN ATTACKED.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15.....	2	1	3	7	8	15
15 to 20.....	19	7	26	25	9	34
20 to 25.....	37	29	66	29	37	66
25 to 30.....	43	35	78	24	34	58
30 to 35.....	40	24	64	39	19	58
35 to 40.....	27	29	56	21	16	37
40 to 45.....	20	17	37	16	17	33
45 to 50.....	18	16	34	12	13	25
50 to 60.....	27	21	48	14	9	23
60 to 70.....	8	9	17	5	4	9
70 to 80.....	5	2	7	3	2	5
80 and over.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not given.....	3	.....	3	54	22	76
Total	249	190	439	249	190	439

TABLE V.

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	During the Period	Since Opening Hospital.
Farmers and farmers's sons.....	103	646
Laborers.....	63	382
Housekeepers.....	131	856
Housework (domestics).....	37	207
Painters.....	4	17
Tailors.....	1	11
Carpenters.....	7	39
Seamstresses.....	1	27
Teachers.....		20
Clockmakers.....		2
Lumbermen.....	1	11
Butchers.....	1	4
Printers.....		9
Bakers.....		4
Cabinet-makers.....	1	4
School children.....	1	14
Book-keepers.....	4	6
Students.....	3	10
Mechanics.....	2	23
Brickmakers.....		1
Blacksmiths.....	5	20
Bank clerks.....		2
Shoemakers.....	5	24
Merchants.....	3	24
Masons.....	1	10
Harnessmakers.....	2	5
Insurance agents.....		2
Cooks.....	1	5
Weavers.....	1	4
Gardeners.....	2	5
Real estate agents.....		3
Confectioners.....		1
Music teachers.....		3
Teamsters.....		7
Boiler makers.....	1	3
Millers.....	1	3
Cigar makers.....	2	5
Clerk.....	1	16
Hunter and trapper.....		1
Druggists.....	1	2
Barbers.....		4
Hotel keepers.....		7
Coopers.....	1	3
Liverymen.....		1
Stave maker.....		1
Locksmith.....		1
Stone cutters.....	2	6
Barkeepers.....	4	6
Peddlers.....	3	5
Nurseymen.....		2
Dentists.....	1	2
Physicians.....	1	6
Section bosses.....		2

TABLE V.—*Concluded.*

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	During the Period	Since Opening Hospital.
Actress.....	1	2
Watchmaker.....	1	2
Wagonmakers.....	2	5
Pilot.....		1
Fisherman.....		1
Laundresses.....		3
Drover.....		1
Stenographer.....		1
Clergyman.....		1
Milliner.....		2
Miners.....	1	2
Engineers.....		2
Upholsterer.....		1
Plumber.....		1
Caulker.....		1
Telegraph operator.....	2	3
Prostitute.....		1
Tramps.....		2
Midwife.....		1
Tinsmith.....		1
Lawyer.....		1
Sailor.....		1
Photographer.....		1
Vettrinary surgeon.....		1
Brakemen.....	2	2
Policemen.....	1	1
Well digger.....	1	1
Hair-worker.....	1	1
Moulder.....	1	1
Civil engineer.....	1	1
Firemen.....	2	2
Artist.....	1	1
Canvasser.....	1	1
No occupation.....	16	262
Not given.....	7	59
Total,	439	2854

TABLE VI.

NATIVITY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED.

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Alabama.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
California.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Carolina.....	5	3	8	5	3	8
Connecticut.....	11	3	14	11	3	14
Iowa.....	4	8	12	4	8	12
Indiana.....	20	23	43	20	23	43
Illinois.....	20	33	53	20	33	53
Kentucky.....	6	9	15	6	9	15
Louisiana.....	1	2	3	1	2	3
Massachusetts.....	21	16	37	21	16	37
Maryland.....	3	2	5	3	2	5
Missouri.....	1	5	6	1	5	6
Minnesota.....	62	52	114	62	52	114
Michigan.....	5	3	8	5	3	8
Maine.....	40	39	79	40	39	79
New York.....	131	119	250	131	119	250
New Hampshire.....	12	9	21	12	9	21
New Jersey.....	9	3	12	9	3	12
Ohio.....	44	32	76	44	32	76
Pennsylvania.....	42	30	72	42	30	72
Rhode Island.....	2	4	6	2	4	6
Tennessee.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Vermont.....	20	32	52	20	32	52
Virginia.....	7	6	13	7	6	13
Wisconsin.....	58	42	100	58	42	100
West Virginia.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
Florida.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	35	16	51	35	16	51
Total native born.....	95	66	161	565	492	1,057

TABLE VI.—*Concluded.*

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Ireland.....	13	9	22	136	155	291
Germany.....	27	33	60	201	169	370
Norway.....	37	32	69	196	174	370
Sweden.....	34	23	57	175	113	288
Canada.....	14	8	22	81	47	128
England.....	4	9	13	36	32	68
Prussia.....	6	2	8	36	41	77
Bohemia.....	1	1	2	7	21	28
Switzerland.....	1	.....	1	8	12	20
Denmark.....	2	.....	2	13	2	15
France.....	2	.....	2	5	2	7
Poland.....	.....	1	1	2	3	5
Holland.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
Russia.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Scotland.....	2	3	5	8	7	15
Belgium.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nova Scotia.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Wales.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Italy.....	.....	1	1	2	2	4
Austria.....	2	.....	2	2	2	4
New Brunswick.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Newfoundland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Bavaria.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Finland.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Unknown.....	5	.....	5	46	32	78
Total foreign born...	154	124	278	976	821	1,797
OF THE PATIENTS COMMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL ARE						
Native born.....	95	66	161	565	492	1,057
Foreign born.....	154	124	278	976	821	1,797
Total.....	249	190	439	1,541	1,313	2,854

TABLE VII.

SHOWING THE NUMBER FROM EACH COUNTY.

COUNTIES.	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Anoka.....	4	2	6	15	13	28
Becker.....	2	1	3	7	4	11
Benton.....		3	3	5	7	12
Big Stone.....	2		2	2		2
Blue Earth.....	1	5	16	53	36	89
Brown.....	3	3	6	21	24	45
Carlton.....	1		1	2		2
Carver.....	6	2	8	22	21	43
Chippewa.....	3	2	5	9	4	13
Chisago.....	2	1	3	18	3	21
Clay.....	3	4	7	9	6	15
Cottonwood.....	3		3	9	3	12
Crow Wing.....	1		1	4	1	5
Dakota.....	9	9	18	60	47	107
Dodge.....				15	25	40
Douglas.....	5	6	11	19	18	37
Faribault.....	6		6	32	13	45
Fillmore.....				55	53	108
Freeborn.....				12	14	26
Goodhue.....	8	3	11	71	53	124
Grant.....		1	1	1	6	7
Hennepin.....	29	32	61	188	132	320
Houston.....				27	16	43
Isanti.....	1	2	3	9	9	18
Jackson.....	4	1	5	10	5	15
Kanabec.....		1	1	2	1	3
Kandiyohi.....	6	1	7	24	13	37
Lake.....				1		1
Le Sueur.....	4	6	10	44	49	93
Lyon.....	3	1	4	13	7	20
Lincoln.....		1	1	1	1	2
Lac qui Parle.....	1		1	1	1	2
McLeod.....		2	2	10	17	27
Martin.....	2	1	3	11	6	17
Meeker.....	1	5	6	18	13	31
Mille Lacs.....				11	1	12
Marshall.....		1	1	1	1	2
Morrison.....s.....	1	4	5	4	5	9
Murray.....				3	2	5
Mower.....				15	17	32
Nicollet.....	9	5	14	68	43	111
Nobles.....	2	2	4	6	3	9
Norman.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Olmsted.....				40	35	75
Otter Tail.....	9	8	17	21	20	41
Pine.....				2		2
Pope.....		2	2	5	11	16
Polk.....	8	4	12	12	6	18

TABLE VII.—*Concluded.*

COUNTIES.	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Pipe Stone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Ramsey.....	27	23	50	142	176	318
Redwood	3	.....	3	5	7	12
Rock.....	1	1	2	4	2	6
Renville.....	6	2	8	15	14	29
Rice.....	4	2	6	48	28	76
St. Louis.....	3	1	4	8	5	13
Scott.....	8	3	11	29	34	63
Sherburne.....	1	.....	1	3	1	4
Sibley.....	2	1	3	22	18	40
Stearns.....	8	6	14	34	23	57
Stevens.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	6
Steele	1	.....	1	19	24	43
Swift.....	2	.....	2	7	2	9
Todd	3	.....	3	9	1	10
Traverse.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Wabasha.....	.....	2	2	20	26	46
Wadena.....	1	1	2	1	5	6
Waseca.....	4	2	6	14	21	35
Washington	15	7	22	62	33	95
Watonwan.....	1	3	4	7	14	21
Wilkin.....	.....	3	3	3	4	7
Winona .....	.....	.....	.....	40	55	95
Wright.....	7	6	13	31	30	61
Yellow Medicine.....	.....	4	4	4	10	14
Dakota Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	18	11	29
Manitoba.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Total.....	249	190	439	1,541	1,313	2,854

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING THE NUMBER FROM EACH COUNTY NOW REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL
Anoka.....	2	4	6
Becker.....	2	1	3
Benton.....	1	2	3
Big Stone.....	1	.....	1
Blue Earth.....	9	9	18
Brown.....	6	10	16
Carlton.....	1	.....	1
Carver.....	10	5	15
Chippewa.....	4	2	6
Chisago.....	4	.....	4
Clay.....	4	1	5
Cottonwood.....	3	1	4
Crow Wing.....	1	.....	1
Dakota.....	12	12	24
Douglas.....	9	7	16
Faribault.....	7	2	9
Fillmore.....	2	.....	2
Freeborn.....	1	3	4
Goodhue.....	12	.....	12
Grant.....	.....	1	1
Hennepin.....	46	29	75
Houston.....	1	.....	1
Isanti.....	4	2	6
Jackson.....	2	3	5
Kanabec.....	1	1	2
Kandiyohi.....	9	1	10
Le Sueur.....	8	12	20
Lac que Parle.....	1	.....	1
Lincoln.....	.....	1	1
Lyon.....	4	2	6
McLeod.....	.....	5	5
Marshall.....	1	1	2
Martin.....	1	2	3
Meeker.....	5	3	8
Mille Lac.....	1	1	2
Morrison.....	1	3	4
Murray.....	1	.....	1
Nicollet.....	20	12	32
Nobles.....	2	2	4
Norman.....	2	1	3
Olmsted.....	2	.....	2
Otter Tail.....	9	13	22
Polk.....	7	3	10
Pope.....	2	3	5
Ramsey.....	37	58	95
Redwood.....	1	3	4
Rock.....	2	1	3
Renville.....	6	3	9
Rice.....	8	.....	8
St. Louis.....	4	1	5
Scott.....	5	9	14
Sherburne.....	1	.....	1

TABLE VIII.—*Concluded.*

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Sibley.....	5	1	6
Stearns.....	17	10	27
Stevens.....	1	.....	1
Steele.....	1	.....	1
Swift.....	4	.....	4
Todd.....	6	.....	6
Traverse.....	1	.....	1
Wabasha.....	.....	1	1
Wadena.....	1	2	3
Waseca.....	1	9	10
Washington.....	18	7	25
Watonwan.....	4	4	8
Wilkin.....	.....	4	4
Wright.....	8	8	16
Yellow Medicine.....	1	2	3
Total.....	353	283	636

TABLE IX.

SHOWING ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Anxiety.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Anger.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Apoplexy.....				2		2
Approach'g Matrimony.....					1	1
Articular Rheumatism..		3	3		3	3
Climacteric change.....		7	7		34	34
Consult'g fortune-teller.					1	1
Congenital.....				11	6	17
Congestion of brain ...			2	2	3	5
Domestic troubles.....	7	5	12	42	73	115
Diabetes.....				1		1
Disappointed affection..	10	6	16	39	23	62
Disappointed ambition..	1	1	2	13	8	21
Dissipation.....	1	1	2	1	1	2
Death of child.....	1	6	7	2	22	24
Death of wife.....	2		2	12		12
Death of husband.....		3	3		20	20
Death of father.....				1		1
Death of mother.....					2	2
Desertion.....		1	1	1	5	6
Deaf-mute.....				1		1
Epilepsy.....	7	6	13	82	69	151
Endometritis.....					1	1
Exposure.....	2		2	17	2	19
Erysipelas.....		1	1		2	2
Excessive study.....	3	1	4	9	5	14
Excessive use of tobacco				4	1	5
Exhaustion from travel.					1	1
Excitement of a wake...					1	1
Fright.....	2	4	6	12	20	32
Fever.....	2		2	5	5	10
General ill health.....	5	4	9	66	109	175
Grief.....	1	2	3	6	18	24
Heart disease.....		1	1		1	1
Heredity.....	1	7	8	8	18	26
Hysteria.....		4	4		11	11
Ill health from over-work	7	3	10	48	47	95
Intemperance.....	25		25	136	7	143
Injury to head.....	7		7	50	10	60
Imprisonment.....	1		1	3		3
Injury to back.....				2	1	3
Jealousy.....	2	2	4	5	7	12
Law suit.....	1		1	1		1
Loss of property.....	2		2	13	1	14
Loss of limb.....				1		1
Masturbation.....	19		19	108	12	120
Menstrual irregularities.		9	9		30	30
Malicious disposition...					1	1
Meningitis.....		1	1	14	5	19
Murder done at house.				1		1

TABLE IX.—*Concluded.*

SHOWING ALLEGED CAUSE OF INSANITY.

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	en.	Women.	Total.
Money.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Miscarriage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Meditation.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Measles.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Nervous exhaustion....	.....	1	1	4	3	7
Nostalgia.....	.....	5	5	2	7	9
Opium habit.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Pecuniary difficulties...	13	5	18	69	8	77
Ovarian irritation.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Puerperal.....	.....	14	14	.....	107	107
Political excitement....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
Prolonged lactation....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5
Paralysis.....	.....	2	2	6	9	15
Poverty and abuse.....	1	2	3	3	14	17
Pregnancy.....	.....	3	3	.....	4	4
Previous attacks.....	6	6	12	32	32	64
Religious excitement....	9	16	25	84	66	150
Remorse	1	1	2	2	1	3
Scarlatina.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Spermatorrhoea.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Spiritualism.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
Senility.....	.....	.....	.....	9	14	23
Softening of brain.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Sunstroke.....	6	2	8	32	8	40
Spedalsked.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Syphilis.....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Simulation.....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Solitary life.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Sea voyage.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Typhoid fever.....	2	3	5	12	13	25
Tuberculosis.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Use of anæsthetic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Uterine disease.....	.....	4	4	.....	24	24
Variola.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Watching sick child....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
No history of causation	90	42	132	541	387	928
Total.....	249	190	439	1,541	1,313	2,854

TABLE X.

SHOWING FORM OF MENTAL DISEASE.

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Acute mania.....	66	45	111	548	375	923
Chronic mania.....	38	32	70	255	262	517
Epileptic mania....	10	10	20	68	48	116
Paralytic mania.....	1	1	2	17	5	22
Puerperal mania.....	.....	12	12	.....	59	59
Recurrent mania.....	22	17	39	110	73	183
Hysterical mania.....	.....	2	2	.....	20	20
Homicidal mania.....	2	1	3	2	1	3
Monomania.....	1	.....	1	11	7	18
Dipsomania.....	13	.....	13	18	.....	18
Melancholia.....	52	43	95	291	269	560
Dementia.....	30	19	49	144	126	270
Senile Dementia.....	5	3	8	24	34	58
Idiot and Imbecile.....	2	1	3	39	25	64
Typhomania.....	2	4	6	2	6	8
General Paralysis.....	4	.....	4	5	.....	5
Improper subject.....	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Undecided.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Total.....	249	190	439	1,541	1,313	2,854

TABLE XI.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ATTACKS IN THOSE ADMITTED.

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First.....	147	126	273	886	855	1,741
Second.....	28	27	55	189	153	342
Third....	7	4	11	47	36	83
Fourth.....	3	5	8	13	15	28
Fifth.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	9
Sixth.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	6
Several.....	21	16	37	93	78	171
Not given.....	42	12	54	300	167	467
Not proper subjects....	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Total.....	249	190	439	1,541	1,313	2,854

TABLE XII.

SHOWING DURATION OF INSANITY BEFORE ADMISSION,

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 1 week.....	11	4	15	68	26	94
Under 1 month.....	24	29	53	220	172	392
1 to 3 months.....	45	33	78	196	184	380
3 to 6 months.....	20	18	38	132	113	245
6 to 9 months.....	11	8	19	70	56	126
9 to 12 months.....	8	2	10	33	22	55
12 to 18 months.....	10	10	20	77	60	137
18 months to 2 years...	6	3	9	35	22	57
2 to 3 years.....	20	18	38	86	87	173
3 to 4 years.....	3	5	8	58	57	115
4 to 5 years.....	.....	7	7	26	45	71
5 to 10 years.....	11	14	25	67	118	185
10 to 15 years... ..	13	7	20	41	51	92
15 to 20 years.....	1	2	3	17	24	41
20 to 25 years.....	.....	1	1	11	15	26
25 to 30 years.....	.....	2	2	4	4	8
30 years and over.....	1	.....	1	4	7	11
Idiots and Imbeciles...	2	1	3	28	20	48
Not proper subjects...	1	.....	1	5	2	7
Unknown.....	62	26	88	363	228	591
Total.....	249	190	439	1,541	1,313	2,854

TABLE XIII.

SHOWING NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THEIR CAUSES.

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Marasmus.....	9	13	22	49	53	102
Phthisis.....	2	6	8	27	28	55
Exhaustion from Mania.	2	5	7	20	20	40
Paralysis.....	3	1	4	12	15	27
Epilepsy.....	7	10	17	34	29	63
Apoplexy.....	1	2	3	9	5	14
Erysipelas.....				3	2	5
Typhoid Fever.....		1	1	2	4	6
Typhomania.....	1	4	5	6	10	16
Pneumonia.....	3	3	6	11	6	17
Diarrhoea.....		2	2	4	6	10
Old Age.....				2	7	9
Gangrene.....					1	1
Abscess of Brain.....					1	1
Assault by patient.....		1	1	1	1	2
Death by drowning.....				1	1	2
Cancer of Stomach.....				1		1
Variola.....				4		4
Anasarca.....				3	1	4
Bright's Disease.....					1	1
Paresis.....	4		4	14		14
Cholera Morbus.....				1		1
Scrofulosis.....				1		1
Exhaust'n fm Melanch'a	2		2	3	1	4
Acute Enteritis.....	1		1	4	2	6
Suicide.....	2	2	4	6	3	9
Accidental Hemorrhage.				1		1
Carbuncle.....				1		1
Thrombosis of Heart...				2	3	5
Congestion of Lungs...	1		1	7	2	9
Shock from Burn.....					1	1
Cirrhosis of Liver.....					1	1
Pericardial Dropsy.....					1	1
Inflammation of Throat..				1		1
Asthenia.....		1	1		2	2
Peritonitis.....				1		1
Hæmoptysis ..				1		1
Cancer.....				1		1
Dysentery.....			2		6	6
Secondary Hemorrhage.					1	1
Inflammation of Brain...	2		2	2	1	3
Heart Disease.....				2		2
Spedalsked.....					1	1
Exposure.....				2		2
Ascites.....	1		1	1		1
Softening of Brain.....		1	1	1	1	2
Diabetes.....				1		1
Embolism.....		1	1		1	1
Syphilis.....	1		1	1		1
Intestinal obstruction..		1	1		1	1
Total.....	42	56	98	243	219	462

TABLE XIV
AGES AT DEATH.

	DURING THE PERIOD.			SINCE OPENING HOSPITAL.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15 years.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
15 to 20	1	.....	1	9	4	13
20 to 25	2	7	9	24	16	40
25 to 30	2	9	11	25	33	58
30 to 35	3	5	8	34	28	62
35 to 40	5	8	13	24	25	49
40 to 45	10	8	18	31	29	60
45 to 50	4	4	8	21	22	43
50 to 60	9	8	17	39	26	65
60 to 70	3	5	8	15	23	38
70 to 80 ...	3	1	4	13	11	24
80 to 90 .....	.....	1	1	3	2	5
Total... ..	42	56	98	243	219	462

TABLE XV.

NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS EACH MONTH.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
December.....	3	4	7	15	8	23
January.....	1	3	4	12	7	19
February	1	3	4	7	7	14
March.....	6	8	14	13	8	21
April	11	3	14	15	8	23
May.....	8	11	19	10	12	22
June.....	10	13	23	14	21	35
July	13	10	23	16	8	24
August.....	15	9	24	9	2	11
September.....	5	4	9	15	7	22
October.....	8	9	17	18	8	26
November.....	9	5	14	15	12	27
Total	90	82	172	159	108	267

APPENDIX.

(Second Minnesota Hospital for Insane.)

TABLE I.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

1881.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Number remaining in hospital December 1st, 1880..	113	0	113
Number admitted during the year.....	29	102	131
Number under treatment.....	142	102	244
Daily average.....	.....	.....	172
Discharged and died.....	35	9	44
" Recovered.....	12	3	15
" Improved.....	9	3	12
" Unimproved.....	7	0	7
Died.....	7	3	10
Percentage of deaths.....	.....	.....	4.1
Number out on trial.....	0	0	0
Number remaining in hospital November 30th, 1881	107	93	200
Total connected with hospital November 30th, 1881	107	93	200

1882.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Number remaining in hospital December 1st, 1881..	107	93	200
Number admitted during the year.....	40	44	84
Number under treatment.....	147	137	284
Daily average.....	.....	.....	215½
Discharged and died.....	34	23	57
" Recovered.....	8	9	17
" Improved.....	8	6	14
" Unimproved.....	1	1	2
Died.....	8	7	15
Percentage of deaths.....	.....	.....	5⅓
Number out on trial November 30th, 1882.....	9	0	9
Number remaining in hospital November 30th, 1882	113	114	227
Total connected with hospital November 30th, 1882	122	114	236

TABLE II.

SHOWING HOW THE PATIENTS WERE COMMITTED.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Transferred from St. Peter.....	3	85	88	10	7	17
Admitted from counties.....	26	17	43	30	37	67
Totals.....	29	102	131	40	44	84

TABLE III.

SHOWING CIVIL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Single.....	19	34	53	25	16	41
Married.....	9	49	58	14	21	35
Widowed.....	1	16	17	1	5	6
Divorced.....	.....	3	3	.....	2	2
Unknown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	29	102	131	40	44	84

TABLE IV.

SHOWING AGES WHEN ADMITTED.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 15.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 to 20.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
20 to 25.....	3	7	10	7	5	12
25 to 30.....	5	11	16	5	4	9
30 to 35.....	7	16	23	7	5	12
35 to 40.....	2	17	19	3	4	7
40 to 45.....	3	5	8	6	7	13
45 to 50.....	4	13	17	5	6	11
50 to 60.....	3	21	24	6	7	13
60 to 70.....	1	8	9	1	1	2
70 to 80.....	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....
80 to 90.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Totals.....	29	102	131	40	44	84

TABLE V.
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Carpenters.....				2		2
Domestics..		14	14		3	3
Farmers.....	13		13	11		11
Farmer's sons.....				2		2
Farmer's daughters.....		6	6		1	1
Grain dealer.....				1		1
Housekeepers.....		58	58		29	29
Harness maker.....	1		1			
Hotel keeper.....	1		1			
Laborers.....	5		5	16		16
Lawyer.....	1		1			
Milliners.....		2	2			
Music teacher.....		1	1			
Physician.....				1		1
Prostitute.....		1	1			
School teacher.....					1	1
Shoemaker.....	1		1			
Stone contractor.....				1		1
Seamstresses.....		2	2			
Saloon keeper.....				1		1
Tailors.....	2		2			
Tramp.....	1		1			
Upholsterer.....	1		1			
Wagon maker.....	1		1			
Weaver.....		1	1			
No occupation.....	2	17	19	5	10	15
Totals.....	29	102	131	40	44	84

TABLE VI.

SHOWING NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
American.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Connecticut.....	.....	1	1	2	1	3
Florida.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Illinois.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Indiana.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Kentucky.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	2	2	4	2	2	4
Michigan.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	2
Maine.....	.....	3	3	1	1	2
New York.....	1	13	14	4	7	11
New Jersey.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
New Hampshire.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Ohio.....	1	3	4	1	1	2
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Pennsylvania.....	1	1	2	2	2	4
Rhode Island.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Vermont.....	1	3	4	1	.....	1
Virginia.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	.....	7	7	2	4	6
Total.....	10	43	53	19	23	42

FOREIGN.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Bohemia.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Canada.....	2	2	4	.....	2	2
Denmark.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
England.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
France.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Germany.....	2	15	17	6	4	10
Holland.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1
Ireland.....	1	12	13	4	6	10
Norway.....	7	17	24	6	6	12
Sweden.....	3	4	7	1	.....	1
Scotland.....	.....	3	3	1	2	3
Switzerland.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	19	59	78	21	21	42

TABLE VI—*Concluded.*

OF THE PATIENTS COMMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL THERE ARE

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Native born.....	10	43	53	19	23	42
Foreign born.....	19	59	78	21	21	42
Total.....	29	102	131	40	44	84

TABLE VII.

SHOWING NUMBER ADMITTED FROM EACH COUNTY.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Dodge.....	4	7	11	1	2	3
Dakota.....		1	1			
Fillmore.....	4	21	25	6	4	10
Freeborn.....	2	2	4	3	5	8
Goodhue.....	2	10	12	1	5	6
Houston.....	2	8	10	1	1	2
Hennepin.....	1	1	2			
Le Sueur.....				1		1
Mower.....	1	7	8	3	2	5
Nobles.....					1	1
Nicollet.....	1		1			
Olmsted.....	7	14	21	5	3	8
Rice.....	3	8	11	9	6	15
Steele.....	1	4	5	1	2	3
Winona.....	1	10	11	5	9	14
Wabasha.....		9	9	4	3	7
Waseca.....					1	1
Totals.....	29	102	131	40	44	84

TABLE VIII.

SHOWING NUMBER FROM EACH COUNTY NOW REMAINING IN HOSPITAL.

	MEN.	WOMEN.	TOTAL.
Anoka	3	.....	3
Blue Earth.....	3	.....	3
Dodge.....	7	9	16
Dakota.....	2	1	3
Fillmore.....	10	22	32
Freeborn.....	5	5	10
Goodhue.....	16	11	27
Houston.....	8	8	16
Hennepin.....	1	1	2
Mower.....	4	8	12
Nobles.....	1	1	2
Nicollet.....	1	.....	1
Olmsted.....	11	10	21
Rice.....	17	12	29
Steele.....	4	4	8
Winona.....	16	14	30
Wabasha.....	11	7	18
Waseca.....	.....	1	1
Washington.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	122	114	236

TABLE IX.

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ATTACKS OF INSANITY.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
First attack.....	18	55	73	23	28	51
Second attack.....	5	10	15	9	9	18
Third attack.....	.....	5	5	.....	3	3
Fourth attack.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Fifth attack.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Unknown.....	6	31	37	7	4	11
Total.....	29	102	131	40	44	84

TABLE X.

SHOWING THE FORM OF INSANITY.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania acute.....	8	14	22	13	9	22
Mania chronic.....	8	43	51	9	7	16
Mania recurrent.....	2	9	11	2	.....	2
Mania puerperal.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
Monomania.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nymphomania.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Melancholia acute.....	3	3	6	3	11	14
Melancholia chronic....	2	10	12	2	8	10
Mania with Epilepsy...	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
Dementia with Epilepsy	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Dementia acute.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Dementia chronic.	5	14	19	4	2	6
Dementia senile.....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1
Dementia paralytic.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Dipsomania.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Imbecility.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	29	102	131	40	44	84

TABLE XIV.

AGES OF THOSE WHO DIED.

	1881.			1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Under 20 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
20 to 25 years.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....
25 to 30 years.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
30 to 35 years.....	2	.....	2	2	1	3
35 to 40 years.....	2	1	3	1	.....	1
40 to 45 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
45 to 50 years.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
50 to 60 years.....	.....	1	1	.....	2	2
70 to 80 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
80 to 90 years.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
Totals.....	7	3	10	8	7	15